

RUPA'S WEATHER—PAPER: Mostly cloudy, high 38-40 (4-1). Tomorrow little change, high 38-40 (4-1). LONDON: Partly cloudy, high 40-42 (5-3). Tomorrow: Partly cloudy, high 40-42 (5-3). CHANNEL: Partly cloudy, high 40-42 (5-3). Tomorrow: Partly cloudy, high 40-42 (5-3). NEW YORK: Partly cloudy, high 40-42 (5-3). Tomorrow: Partly cloudy, high 40-42 (5-3). Thursday's temp, 32-38 (0-1). ADDITIONAL WEATHER—PAGE 2

INTERNATIONAL Herald Tribune

Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

PARIS, SATURDAY-SUNDAY, JANUARY 1-2, 1972

Established 1887



Prime Minister Indira Gandhi at Friday press meeting.

Wants Bangladesh Recognized Mrs. Gandhi For Peace By Direct Talks—If

NEW DELHI, Dec. 31 (AP).—Prime Minister Indira Gandhi said today that India and Pakistan should hold direct peace talks—but she made clear they would have to be based on recognition of an independent Bangladesh in what used to be East Pakistan.

The prime minister expressed willingness about Pakistan's recent Zulfikar Ali Bhutto's remarks in Lahore yesterday that she was prepared to start a dialogue with India if India "reconciles itself to the existence of Pakistan as an independent state."

"Mr. Bhutto has made very wise statements," she told a news conference. "Not all of them saying the same thing. But I don't know what he means by saying we don't recognize Pakistan."

"We do recognize Pakistan, but we do not recognize Bangladesh," she said. "I am sure that any peace talks should be based on a bilateral basis, indicating a serious effort to come to an agreement such as held at Tashkent in 1966 and at Islamabad in 1971 under the sponsorship of the United Nations."

State of Trauma

It's very natural Pakistan could be in a traumatic state," she added. "I'm sure as they return to normal and calmer thinking, they will see it is in their long-term interests that India and Pakistan should live in friendship."

he prime minister predicted that most of the 10 million refugees from East Pakistan will return to Bangladesh "by the end of January, and certainly by the end of February."

less repatriation of the refugees is due to begin tomorrow, according to a spokesman for the Bangladesh State government.

think that the great majority want to go back," Mrs. Gandhi said. "They said they want to go to a stage when they were sure they would be safe if they returned. They are not sure of their future."

Bangladesh Damage

Mr. Gandhi also gave the first official optimistic assessment of the future of the Bangladesh economy, which earlier reports from Dhacca had said would be nearly three billion dollars in damage.

"The damage to the economy of Bangladesh is not as great as it was first feared," she said. "The State Department and other government cablegrams and even from minutes of secret White House meetings."

Rumors of the administration's behind-the-scenes plan to help Pakistan—which in fact was abandoned—have been published previously. But Mr. Anderson is

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 2)

In Syndicated Column What's Said in White House Reportedly Leaked Verbatim

By Benjamin Welles

WASHINGTON, Dec. 31 (NYT).—An account of a White House strategy meeting, published yesterday, asserts that, during the recent war between India and Pakistan, administration officials proposed to let Jordan or Saudi Arabia "quietly" transfer American-furnished arms to Pakistan.

The account, published in the internationally syndicated column of Jack Anderson, reportedly incensed White House officials, as have other recent Anderson columns that have quoted verbatim from intelligence digests, State Department and other government cablegrams and even from minutes of secret White House meetings.

Rumors of the administration's behind-the-scenes plan to help Pakistan—which in fact was abandoned—have been published previously. But Mr. Anderson is

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 3)

U.S. to Sell Two Launching Pads, Now Obsolete, to Scrap Dealers

CAPE KENNEDY, Fla., Dec. 31 (AP).—Two launching pads, including the site where three astronauts died in the Apollo-1 fire in 1967, are for sale.

The U.S. government plans to open bids Feb. 1 and has scheduled for Jan. 12 a guided tour of the complex and explanation of the terms and sale. The successful bidder will be allowed nine months, starting in mid-March, to complete salvage operations.

The complex, now obsolete, are Launch Pads 34 and 37, each with launching service and support facilities. They cost \$7 million to build. Neither has been used since 1965.

The National Aeronautics and Space Administration used the pads in the mid-1960s to develop the Saturn-1 and Saturn-1B rockets.

Indochina Truce On; All's Quiet But Reds Pledge Bombing Revenge

SAIGON, Dec. 31 (UPI).—Indochina's battlefield fell silent at dusk today with both allied and Communist New Year truces in force, but the Viet Cong promised heavy new fighting to come in retaliation for American air raids on North Vietnam.

In Saigon, the U.S. command still had little to say about the results of the five days of bombing, which ended yesterday after more than 1,000 strikes.

Spokesmen said continued bad weather over the North prevented reconnaissance planes from taking pictures. But they said late reports from pilots who participated in the raids indicated 11 missile, anti-aircraft and radar sites along the border with Laos were damaged or destroyed.

There was still no information, however, on what happened at the supply and fuel dumps that were the major targets for the U.S. bombers.

Military sources said last night they believed most of the strikes against supplies stacked up in North Vietnam for shipment down the Ho Chi Minh Trail went astray, and called the raids "a failure" in the military sense.

However, Air Force sources in Saigon said at least one port and petroleum dump area in North Vietnam was left in flames.

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SHORT MOVE—The Royal Navy's helicopter cruiser Blake was moved by tugs Friday to a buoy in the fairway of a port in Malta from its former berth at a harbor jetty.

First Phantoms Expected in 1972 U.S. Said to Pledge Jets to Israel

By Michael Getler

WASHINGTON, Dec. 31 (WP).—The United States has agreed in principle to resume deliveries of F-4 Phantom fighter-bombers to Israel, according to authoritative U.S. government sources.

The precise details and final decisions on how many of the supersonic jet Phantoms will be delivered, and at what rate, still must be negotiated, these sources say. But the first deliveries are expected in 1972, possibly by the middle of the year.

The Phantoms have become the symbol of U.S. support for Israel, but their delivery has been suspended since last summer.

The plan that the Israelis and Americans have agreed upon is said to be aimed at a long-term modernization of the Israeli Air Force, which has large numbers of 20-year-old French-built planes. Deliveries of the Phantoms are likely to be slow and stretched over a number of years.

This will give the United States some continuing leverage in its attempt to bring more flexibility to the Israeli air force.

● Jordan charges Israel twice violated air space.

from the Israelis on a Middle East peace settlement.

Resumption of deliveries of the Phantoms will show the Soviet Union that the United States intends to continue matching shipments of Soviet arms to Egypt.

While officials stressed that details have not been settled, it is known that Israel has requested about 40 more Phantoms and 80 more A-4 Skyhawk light attack planes.

The Nixon administration agreed

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May Drop 'Affinity' Groups U.S. Air Agency Plans to Ease Its Rules on Charter Flights

By Richard Witkin

WASHINGTON, Dec. 31 (NYT).—The Civil Aeronautics Board acted yesterday to make low-cost charter flights available to anyone, regardless of membership in a special club or society, but passenger lists would have to be made up six months in advance.

A high agency official called the action "one of the most important moves we've made in 20 years."

The newly proposed rule cannot be finally adopted until late February or early March, after airlines, travel agents and other parties have a further chance to make their views known.

Unless an unexpected obstacle bars the way, the indications are that the five-man board will make the more relaxed charter rules official at that time. This would make it possible for the rules to apply to a part of next summer's peak travel season.

Secor D. Browne, chairman of the CAB, said of the proposed rule:

"This will bring low-cost air travel to a bigger part of the population who are not necessarily three-legged Armenians or librarians from Ashabab belonging to a librarians' society."

Six Months Notice

Specifically, the rule would allow a charter organizer to form miscellaneous groups of 50 or more persons for the purpose of chartering an aircraft. But there would be several restrictions—including the need to file a main and standby passenger list six months in advance, the requirement for long-in-advance fare payments, and a ban on mass advertising—aimed at avoiding the diversion of large numbers of passengers from regular non-charter airline trips.

The current summer-season fare on a chartered fully loaded conventional jet is about \$175 round trip between New York and London. Under the proposed rule, that is the fare anyone could take advantage of.

Under current plans, the cheapest non-charter fare the scheduled airlines will be offering this

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 5)

Malta Extends British Pullout Date to Jan. 15

VALETTA, Malta, Dec. 31 (Reuters).—Prime Minister Dom Mintoff, in a message to Prime Minister Edward Heath, tonight offered to extend his deadline for the withdrawal of all British forces from Malta from midnight tonight to Jan. 15.

Mr. Mintoff said the decision was made in the interest of peace and humane consideration for the dependent families with British forces on the Mediterranean island.

"We are doing this on the understanding that your forces in Malta will desist from carrying out any incitement against the legitimate government of this island and will confine their activities entirely and exclusively to 'Operation Exit'."

Mr. Mintoff's last-minute decision postponed a showdown with Britain over his original ultimatum. It was already clear, however, that Britain was ignoring the deadline and planning to go ahead with a phased withdrawal. The British attitude was that the rent for its bases on the island had been paid through March. Mr. Mintoff had demanded an additional \$4.25 million by midnight tonight.

Mr. Mintoff's statement was released here less than four hours before the expiry of his ultimatum. The statement indicated that the postponement decision was taken at a cabinet meeting on Wednesday that considered a message from Mr. Heath that Britain would undertake preparations for the withdrawal "straightaway" but added that the process of withdrawal would require some time.

Earlier today, the British forces on the island cancelled weekend leave and began preparations for withdrawal, while Mr. Mintoff, backed by pledges of Libyan support—seemingly prepared for a showdown.

Preparations for British withdrawal gathered steam during the day as packing cases were work started on packing some of the large stocks of military stores and equipment here.

Royal Marine commandos, some of the 1,000 stationed in Malta, guarded service establishments throughout the island to night as security arrangements were tightened.

A joint communiqué issued here today said that the Libyan head of state, Col. Muammar Gaddafi, has promised to support

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 3)

As U.S., France Abstain Britain Vetoes UN Resolution To Oppose Rhodesian Accord

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., Dec. 31 (Reuters).—Britain used its veto in the Security Council last night to kill an African-backed resolution to reject in advance British proposals for a settlement with Rhodesia.

It was only the sixth time in the UN's 26-year history that Britain had resorted to its veto power. The last occasion was in November, 1970, when it vetoed an Afro-Asian call upon it not to recognize independence in Rhodesia before black majority rule.

The council voted 9 to 1—the one dissent being Britain's veto for the resolution to reject any Rhodesian independence not based on majority rule as determined by universal adult suffrage. There were five abstentions in the council voting.

The nine positive votes—the number necessary for the draft's adoption—were cast by Somalia, Sierra Leone, Burundi, the Soviet Union, Poland, Syria, China, Argentina and Nicaragua.

Belgium, France, the United States, Japan and Italy abstained.

The British ambassador, Sir Colin Crowe, urged the council before the vote to suspend its judgment until the people of Rhodesia had had the chance to express themselves upon the settlement proposals.

Claiming that the proposal, if adopted, would reverse the "present downhill course in Rhodesia leading inexorably to the precipice of apartheid," Sir Colin said the council owed it to the Rhodesian people to allow them to make up their own minds on their own future after mature and quiet deliberation.

The resolution, presented by Somalia with Burundi and Syria as co-sponsors, called for a secret referendum on the basis of one man, one vote, to test the wishes of the Rhodesian people about their political future.

It also urged the participation of UN observers in any "acceptability test" of the settlement proposals among Rhodesians.

Sir Colin said it was not for the council, which had admitted Britain's responsibility for Rhodesia, to impose conditions and obligations upon his government in the discharge of its responsibility.

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 3)

No Alternative, Smith Says SALISBURY, Rhodesia, Dec. 31 (Reuters).—Prime Minister Ian Smith warned tonight that economic circumstances would not force the Rhodesian government to reopen talks and make greater concessions to Britain if the settlement terms are rejected in the test of acceptability.

In a nationwide New Year's Eve broadcast, Mr. Smith said that if Africans have rejected the (Continued on Page 2, Col. 1)

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 1)

RENT RECORDS BURNED—Masked men burning files taken from Northern Ireland's Housing Executive in the Bogside area of Londonderry Friday morning. An IRA spokesman said it was a protest against interment and the deduction of rent arrears from the social service benefits of tenants taking part in the civil disobedience campaign.

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 1)

هكذا صارت الامور

Lobby to Bolster U.S. Arms Enlists 2 Retired Generals

By George C. Wilson

WASHINGTON, Dec. 31 (UPI).—A lobbying effort is about to be started to convince Americans that "the Communists are widening their lead every week" over the United States in military power.

Gen. Earle G. Wheeler and Gen. Lyman C. Lemnitzer, former chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff and now both retired, are supporting the drive, and Harry Treloar, President Nixon's television adviser in the 1968 campaign, is writing the script for the television part of the campaign.

Pact on Swap Of Biological Data on Space

By Harold M. Schmeck Jr.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 31 (UPI).—The National Aeronautics and Space Administration and the Soviet Academy of Sciences have agreed to a detailed exchange of information on the biological effects of space flight.

Meetings of experts from the space programs of both nations are to be held at least once a year, according to an announcement from the space agency here.

The announcement said, "These meetings will include the exchange of pre, post, and in-flight data in sufficient detail to assure a full understanding of the flight experience of each country from a physiological and medical viewpoint."

The details were agreed upon in meetings in Moscow in October by a joint working group of representatives from both space programs. A spokesman for the American space agency explained that an agreement in principle to exchange data was reached almost a year ago, but the details were left for future negotiation.

During the meetings in October, the working group called for a meeting to be held in the United States in May to discuss not only flight data but methods of predicting the "state of the human organism during and after space flights."

The agreement also calls for other working sessions to discuss the effects of space flight on the heart and circulatory system, the endocrine system, fluid balance within the body and the central nervous system. Effects on all these important aspects of body function have been observed during American manned space flights.

A space agency officer noted today that much data is already available through the regularly published scientific journals of both countries. The new agreement will speed the exchange of data and will augment it through face-to-face discussions by groups of experts, he said.

The agreement also calls for exchange of a small number of scientists to work in appropriate space-research laboratories of the other country.

The joint working group has already exchanged reports on the Soviet Union's Soyuz and the American Apollo manned space-flight programs.

Mariner-9 Alters Orbit to Map More Of Mars Surface

PASADENA, Calif., Dec. 31 (AP).—Mariner-9 altered its orbit about Mars yesterday in a maneuver scientists hope will allow completion of its photographic mapping mission, seriously hampered by a three-month-old dust storm.

Acting on orders from an on-board computer programmed earlier by ground commands, Mariner-9 ignited its tiny rocket engines for a 17-second firing. Controllers at the California Institute of Technology's jet propulsion laboratory have received confirmation later via radio signals that the firing was successful.

The engine firing was to raise Mariner-9's orbit so that it passes within 10,000 miles of Mars on each orbit, instead of 8,000 miles. The original orbit was achieved Nov. 13, when Mariner-9 fired its engine to become the first spacecraft to orbit another planet.

One of Mariner-9's primary objectives is to map 70 percent of Mars' surface with two television cameras. Since Mariner entered orbit, the storm has gradually subsided until usable pictures often can be obtained. But only six weeks remain before the end of the 90-day mission, and it was necessary to raise the spacecraft so its cameras could take in more of the planet with each picture.

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2 Train Wrecks Kill 8 Germans

HACHENBURG, West Germany, Dec. 31 (UPI).—Six persons were killed today in a head-on collision between two commuter trains. The injured totaled 39 to 50 in the smash-up on the single-track line police said.

In another train wreck, this one at Berlin, an engineer and a stoker were killed when a diesel locomotive plowed head-on into a 27-car freight train hauled by a steam engine. One crewman died in each of the wrecks.

Among the 707 persons honored were numerous artists and authors. They included the writers Preysa Stark, who was named dame commander of the Order of the British Empire, and Arthur Koestler and J.R. Tolkien, who were named commander of the Order of the British Empire.

Mr. Beaton, who will be 68 this month, was named a knight, thus becoming Sir Cecil. For nearly 50 years, he has designed costumes and scenery for ballet, opera and other theatrical productions, including "My Fair Lady" and the film "Gigi."

No Life Peers
Among the other new knights were Prof. Fred Hoyle, the astronomer; Clough Williams-Ellis, "for services to the preservation of the environment and to architecture," and Robert Hugh Willett, secretary-general of the Arts Council of Great Britain.

Jackie Stewart, who won the world motor racing championship for the second time this year, was made an OBE, or officer of the Order of the British Empire. Other OBEs included Jimmy Saville, the disc jockey and former club owner who is one of the most popular figures in British entertainment.

Queen Elizabeth awards the honors twice a year on New Year's Day and on her official birthday in June.

At least one curious feature of today's list was that no life peers were appointed. Officials at 10 Downing Street said this was not significant since Prime Minister Edward Heath would recommend peers for the queen's birthday list.

In recent years, both the Labor and Conservative governments have awarded no hereditary titles but have maintained the award of life peerages to British subjects.

In today's listing, there are three knights grand cross of the Order of St. Michael and St. George in the diplomatic services. All three played roles in linking Britain to the European Economic Community.

They are Sir Denis Arthur Greenhill and Sir Con O'Neill, of the Foreign and Commonwealth Office, and Christopher Soames, the British Ambassador to France.

Among those named knight commanders were Prof. Alan Lloyd Hodgkin, president of the Royal Society of London, and John Thomson, chairman of Barclay's Bank.

William Denholm Barnetson, chairman of Reuters news agency and United Newspapers Ltd., was named a knight, together with Prof. Colin Buchanan, the environment expert and Sydney Henry Randal Geymanson, an Australian journalist.

In the field of medicine, Sir Peter Medawar, who was awarded the Nobel Prize in 1960 and is a specialist in theoretical transplant work, was named companion of honor.

The list of CBEs included "Wrong Way" Chay Blyth, who sailed in a westerly direction around the world. David Ward, one of Britain's leading Wagnerian singers, was also given a CBE.

Numerous sports figures were given MBEs, or member of the Order of the British Empire. These included Ron Hill, the marathon runner; Ken Buchanan, the boxer; Evans Goddard, the part-aborigine Australian girl who won the Wimbledon ladies' championship this year; and Nicolette Milnes Walker, the first woman to sail the Atlantic alone.

Gen. Elazar also is being promoted to lieutenant general, the highest rank in the armed forces. Like Gen. Bar-Lev, Gen. Elazar, 46, was born in Yugoslavia and came to Israel at the outset of World War II.

Gen. Elazar made his reputation between 1944 and 1949 as chief of the northern command, running a three-front campaign against Arab guerrillas based in Lebanon, Syria and Jordan.

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Halting Nuclear Tests

Adjournment of the Strategic Arms Limitation Talks (SALT) in Vienna, without the year-end agreement to which the White House and Kremlin committed themselves last May, demonstrates again the slow pace of progress in curbing the atomic arms race. It brings into question the wisdom of delaying other nuclear negotiations that could contribute to this goal and, particularly, exploration of a comprehensive treaty banning all nuclear tests, including those underground.

The American case against a comprehensive test-ban has been based on the difficulty in verifying compliance without on-site inspection, something that is anathema to Moscow. To overcome this obstacle, the United States in the past decade has spent \$274 million in research on means of detecting and identifying nuclear explosions, mostly by seismic methods. It is increasingly evident that a genuine breakthrough has been achieved.

The extent of this breakthrough has just been underlined in a report by a prestigious committee of the Federation of American Scientists, including former presidential science advisers George Kistiakowsky and Franklin Long, former Pentagon research chief Herbert York and the former science chief of the CIA, Herbert Scoville. They state that recent improvements in long-range seismology and other unilateral means of detection—presumably satellite photography and communications monitoring—provide high confidence that violations of a comprehensive test-ban would be detected.

Specifically, the report states, the United States could be sure of detecting violations

long before illicit underground tests could develop new weapons threatening the stability of the nuclear balance. Even unrestricted Soviet testing below the level easily spotted by seismic and other national means would achieve nothing more than wasteful further refinements in very small tactical nuclear weapons. In fact, the difficulties in carrying out on-site inspections appear so considerable and the benefits so small that the United States would have no need to go through with them even if Moscow agreed to permit them.

Much of the American opposition to a comprehensive test-ban does not stem from fear of Soviet cheating any more, the report argues, but from a Pentagon desire to continue American testing. New weapons, however, are not needed to maintain the American deterrent, which already is much greater than required. After a SALT agreement, particularly, there will be no need to test new warheads for antiballistic missiles (ABMs) and MIRV multiple warhead missiles.

A comprehensive test-ban, on the other hand, would bulwark American and world security by slowing the arms race, reinforcing the nuclear nonproliferation treaty and reducing the likelihood of other countries joining the nuclear club. Soviet officials informally have indicated a willingness to open new test-ban talks. The United Nations General Assembly, by vote of 112 to 0 with only one abstention, has urged the Geneva Conference to pursue a test-ban. An early move by the Nixon administration to initiate test-ban negotiations is clearly warranted.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Money, Poverty and Peace

Twelve leading economists from North America, Western Europe and Japan have warned that despite the monetary and trade agreement negotiated by the Group of Ten in Washington, "the underlying and basic issues remain." They fear these will lead to what could become a still more serious crisis, both economic and political.

If a reminder were needed of the crucial relationship between solving international economic problems and preserving world peace, it has just been provided by the war between India and Pakistan and the emergence of Bangladesh as a new and agonizingly poor nation. In South Asia, violent passions have been directed by poor nations against poor neighbors, but on a global scale the surge of resentment of the poor nations against the rich should become explosive in the years ahead.

The Washington agreement of the Group of Ten—the "Rich Men's Club"—said nothing about the poor countries, although the ministers and central bank governors agreed that discussions should be "promptly undertaken" to consider long-term reform of the international monetary system. However, the report of the 12 economists makes the fresh proposal that world monetary reform be linked to an improved flow of aid to the have-not countries.

The current thinking of government planners in the major countries is that the International Monetary Fund should create tens of billions of dollars worth of special drawing rights—or paper gold—to supply the world's needs for the future growth of monetary reserves. The independent economists recommend that a significant fraction of new

SDRs be set aside for international development lending.

Some economists see a threat to the stability of the monetary system in such a proposal. Although there will certainly be bitter disputes over the future allocation of SDRs and the danger of inflationary over-issue is real, the rich industrial nations could make a fatal blunder if they miss the opportunity to tie world monetary reform to increasing the resources available to the poor countries. Indeed, the rich lands could thereby help themselves by strengthening demand for their own goods.

The 12 economists have been far-sighted in urging elimination of all remaining tariffs on industrial goods over a ten-year period, a gradual phasing out of present quotas, and a world agricultural negotiation aimed at limiting high-price domestic policies that build up surpluses and thereby lead to import barriers.

The realignment of exchange rates, the widening of bands around parity and the elimination of the Aug. 15 protectionist measures by the United States give a great opportunity to the United States, Europe and Japan to move toward a bolder liberalization of international trade and investment. Not only does the unity and stability of the advanced industrial nations depend on pursuing that course, but so does the peaceful development of the poor nations. If, despite lip service to liberal principles, the industrialized countries aggressively pursue their individual nationalistic policies, the "most significant monetary agreement in the history of the world" could become nothing more than a truce on the way toward economic and political disaster.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

International Opinion

Peking, Moscow and Bangladesh

For Peking the fall of Dacca and the establishment of Bangladesh do not mean the end of the conflict centered around East Pakistan. The Chinese leadership regards that conflict not merely as a regional clash or a "legacy of British colonialism." From the outset it has seen the international significance of that struggle as a new phase in the three-way confrontation between Peking, Moscow and Washington. In the Chinese view it is not just a matter of India versus Pakistan, but in reality of Russia versus China, with India being used as an instrument for the "encirclement" of China. Peking does not admit defeat and is predicting that from now on there will be no peace on the south Asian subcontinent and that India has yet to taste the bitter fruits of its victory. Thus, in the course of the India-Pakistan conflict, the clash between Peking and Moscow has become even more bitter and vehement, and south Asia, like all other areas where Soviet and Chinese interests conflict, seems in the process of becoming

a field of maneuvering and battle between the two Communist rivals.

—From the *Neue Zürcher Zeitung* (Zurich).

Year of the Somersault

This was the year of the diplomatic somersault. The joint decision by Chairman Mao and President Nixon to make the world safe for triangular diplomacy culminated symbolically and appropriately at the United Nations when the two countries voted together against the Soviet Union and India.

The year 1971 has produced a sea-change in world affairs in at least three areas. It has pushed the always shifting storm center of big power relations decisively away from Europe and toward Asia. It has shown that the Chinese want to play a forceful role in world affairs but with the self-proclaimed proviso that they are not a superpower like the other two. It has produced an aggravation and a reawakening of two old animosities, between India and Pakistan and—looking ahead—between China and Japan.

—From the *Guardian* (London).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

January 1, 1897

REMARKABLE reports come from the planet Mars, according to his latest observations, extending to various distances from the horizon. This white zone, less brilliant than the polar snow, stretched a considerable distance from the pole and then diminished. It might easily have been taken for an extension of the polar cap itself, and this was probably what happened in prior observations. M. Antoniades has also taken precise measurements of the phenomenon.

Fifty Years Ago

January 1, 1922

NEW YORK—The syndicate of prominent New Yorkers which recently purchased "Idle Hour," the estate of William Vanderbilt at Oakdale, L. I., has been incorporated for \$5 million as the "Idle Hour Corporation." Col. Frank Webb, heading the syndicate, says the club will be one of the most exclusive in the country, but the most comprehensive in the privileges its members will enjoy. The membership is not expected to exceed 100 and, according to Col. Webb, "whatever is worth having, we will have."

THE BOTTOM STORIES OF THE YEAR 1971



1972: A Presidential Year for the U.S.

By James Reston

WASHINGTON.—1971 went out with a bang, and a doubt. Between Christmas Eve and New Year's Eve, President Nixon appealed first for human peace and pity, and then ordered the heaviest bombing of North Vietnam in over three years, and nobody was quite able to reconcile the gentle words and the destructive bombs.

It is a curious business: Peace on earth and pass the ammunition! But that's the way 1971 was in this perplexing city. It started with Nixon proclaiming a New American Revolution of individual freedom and predicting a vast increase in the GNP; and it ended with wage and price controls and the largest peacetime deficit in American history.

Still, it is easier to understand Nixon's new economic policy and his new China policy—to congratulate him on both—than to understand his sudden violent lunge at North Vietnam during Christmas week.

Clear Dilemma

His dilemma in Vietnam is clear enough: The more men he brings home, the more vulnerable are the men who remain, and therefore, the greater his responsibility to protect his dwindling army.

Hanoi also has a dilemma: The more Nixon withdraws from the ground fighting and relies on air power, the more it presses the Soviets for air defense and sends Russian MIG fighters into the air to challenge the attacking American bombers. But this doesn't resolve the dilemma; it only deepens them.

For the more Nixon bombs North Vietnam, the more determined the enemy will be to take a nasty nip at the American expeditionary force as it leaves, and the more he bombs from the U.S. aircraft carriers, the more Hanoi will be asking for the sophisticated missiles Moscow gave the Egyptians in order to attack and neutralize the highly vulnerable U.S. aircraft carriers in the South China Sea.

It has been clear now for years that Moscow and Peking are not going to allow American power to overwhelm the North Vietnamese—this is one of the very few things Communist Russia and Communist China agree on—and that they are going to give Hanoi the weapons essential to combat whatever weapons the United States uses against them.

Nixon knows this better than anybody else. He has known for a long time that the North Vietnamese were gathering an air defense. He had his associates warn the press about it as soon as Hanoi put its MIGs into the air. But there is no evidence that Hanoi's MIGs presented an immediate danger to the American command—it was almost painful to watch Secretary of Defense Laird searching for words to justify the Christmas raids on North Vietnam—so presumably there

must be some other explanation for the sudden launching of hundreds of U.S. bombers over North Vietnam during the Christmas festival.

Nixon's Pattern

One can only guess at the explanation, because at the end of Nixon's third year in office there is an almost complete breakdown of trustful communication between the administration and the press. But the pattern of action by the President, especially when he has suffered an important diplomatic or strategic reverse—as he has just sustained in the Indian-Pakistan conflict—is fairly obvious.

If you study his self-revealing book, "Six Crises," you get at least an inkling of his psychology. When he loses, he lashes back, which in some cases is an admirable quality; otherwise he

would have vanished politically after his defeat by Kennedy in 1960 and his humiliating defeat by Pat Brown in the California gubernatorial race of 1962. But, as in his blow-up against the press after losing to Brown, when he announced his "last press conference," sometimes he goes too far.

In adversity, he has a weakness for the dramatic gesture. Are things going badly in Vietnam? Suddenly he invades Cambodia and later Laos. Does he look impotent after the failure of his diplomacy in the Indian-Pakistan war, with Russia now favored in India and his Pakistan friends in retirement and disgrace? Well, don't take Richard Nixon for granted. Unpredictability is sometimes a virtue.

He covers his failures with action. When in trouble in one field, divert attention to another.

Are the headlines stressing the powerlessness of America in India and Pakistan? Demonstrate American air power in Vietnam. But in any event, change the question and dominate the news!

In the short run, it is a brilliant demonstration of political tactics, and his old adversaries in press and television are pawns for the dramatic maneuver and give it the big headline, but every bang leaves its doubt, and every successful maneuver, even when it commands the headlines, leaves a drop of poison.

And this is where we are at the beginning of the new year—or so it seems here—alive, but confused and divided. And the paradox of it is that the new year is a presidential election year, and the central issue of the election may very well be between the men who are clever and the men who can be trusted.

The Cost of Bombing in Indochina

By Anthony Lewis

LONDON.—Before 1967, more

than 100,000 people lived in the Plain of Jars. They got in the way of American bombers operating over Laos, but this inconvenience was removed in a way reminiscent of Swift's "A Modest Proposal": The inhabitants were all either killed or forced out of their homes as refugees.

That is one example, not a particularly large one, of what the United States has done in Indochina in the name of democracy and self-determination. The figures are so huge, so horrendous, that they may no longer mean anything to the Americans who read them.

Prof. Arthur H. Westing of Windham College, Vermont, estimated the other day that there are several hundred thousand unexploded bombs and shells in Vietnam alone. (There are many more in Laos and Cambodia.) What does that mean, unless one sees a photograph of a small Indochinese boy who picked up what looked like a toy in a field and now has bandages over the stumps of his arms?

E. W. Pfeiffer, a University of Montana zoologist who has just finished an environmental study in Vietnam with Westing, tells us that American bombing has left 20 million craters. They range from 20 to 50 feet wide and 5 to 20 feet deep.

Nor is bombing the only American technique of mass destruction. There is the defoliation that affected one-eighth of the acreage of South Vietnam, destroying food crops for 600,000 people and vast miles of valuable forest. There are the 150 bulldozers working every day to strip land of all cover—even more damaging ecologically than her-

sources said the bombing of the Plain of Jars was made easy by the fact that there were practically no civilians left in it.

—Reuters dispatch from Vientiane.

biocides, according to Messrs. Westing and Pfeiffer. There is the "Daisy Cutter" bomb, which they estimate has so far killed every living thing in 115,000 acres of Indochina.

In a war all sides commit acts of cruelty. But there is a qualitative difference, a moral difference, in the methods used by the U.S. in this war.

It is, increasingly, an automated war for the Americans. Killing is done at a distance, without the killers having to face the unpleasant reality of human beings mutilated or dead right there in front of them.

The world's most technologically-developed country is using all its skill in destructive techniques against a peasant population. And against people who are not white—a fact that we may tell ourselves is happenstance but that much of the world considers no accident.

'Sanctuaries'

American officials so often show an astounding insensitivity to the consequences of our war methods. There was a remark the other day that must have set a record for official blindness. A Pentagon spokesman said that Hanoi's refusal to accept 900 gift packages for American prisoners was "inhumane and uncivilized."

Even those who think such moral issues are trifles should worry about the consequences for effective American influence in the world. For what we have done in Vietnam—and what we are now dramatically seen to be doing still—has crippled our ability to insist that other nations give diplomacy a chance and avoid the use of force.

That was clear in the India-Pakistan crisis. We simply could not be taken seriously when we said to India in effect: "The kind of interests we are pursuing in Vietnam justify resort to bloodshed, but yours do not."

LEIGH HUNT BRUCE, Langenhagen, W. Germany.

The Cold War: Muskie's Views

By Rowland Evans and Robert Novak

WASHINGTON.—On the evening of Dec. 15 at the Manhattan apartment of banker Abe Feinberg, Sen. Edmund S. Muskie put his views on the cold war in a form considerably more concrete—and more forthright—than the generalizations of his set campaign speeches.

Speaking to some 25 Democratic money men invited for a buffet dinner, Muskie gave this overview of one vital part of Washington-Moscow affairs: the Soviet Union cannot be blamed for the arms race any more than the United States; rather, both nations must share the blame.

Such evenhanded blame between the Kremlin and the White House is scarcely novel to liberal intellectuals. But to the voting public (including rank-and-file blue-collar Democrats), the Muskie overview will smack of rank heresy even in the Nixon "era of negotiation" and at odds with Muskie's centrist image.

Indeed, Muskie's formulation on the arms race lends some credence to the argument endlessly put forth by his leftist staffers in their efforts to woo the Democratic party's left fringe: the difference between Muskie and Sen. George McGovern, doyen of that fringe, is strictly a matter of style; under the skin, there is no serious disagreement.

True or not, McGovern would not have greatly amended the reply given by Muskie at the Feinberg dinner when asked why it was necessary for the U.S. to spend so much for national defense.

Placing Blame

Muskie answered that he regretted very much the U.S. embarking on new weapons systems and additional defense spending. In turn, the Soviets feel obliged to catch up, setting off new escalation in the arms race. And accordingly, Muskie went on, the U.S. and the Soviet Union must share responsibility for the arms race; it is not easy to pin the blame on one or the other of the superpowers.

Hearing Muskie, several persons got the hard impression that he felt culpability for the arms race was evenly split between the United States as the Soviet Union. Some even surmised from Muskie's tone that U.S. culpability was a wee bit greater.

One or two Muskie partisans present, mindful of the Democratic party's excellent record in behalf of a strong national defense since World War II, were aware of the increasing arms buildup in the Soviet Union, were deeply shocked by Muskie's words.

One, in fact, was so disturbed that he asked the man seated beside him whether he had understood correctly that Muskie was espousing this revisionist view of the cold war. The man replied that this was exactly what the senator meant; and, furthermore, that he agreed with him. So, in truth, did almost all of the New York Democratic money men assembled there.

Defense Issues

They also presumably approved of Muskie's Senate voting record, essentially indistinguishable from McGovern's, on national defense questions the last three years. During a period of dangerously rising Soviet military strength, he has voted to cut or eliminate funds for the anti-ballistic missile, the Main battle tank, the Navy's F-14 jet aircraft program, the Navy's submarine program and Defense Department research and development.

Considering the neo-isolationist, anti-military mood abroad in the nation and the sweet dream of peace set off by President Nixon's diplomatic initiatives, the Muskie record is viewed by his strategists as good politics.

But other Democratic politicians are worried about the *mus mus* charge that in the Muskie's suggestion that the U.S. should share blame for the cold war with the Soviets, "they match" it with Muskie's emotional statement that the Attica prison riot and killings were "more stark proof that something is terribly wrong in America."

Such professions of guilt, though nectar to liberal intellectuals who exercise great influence on the Muskie campaign, do not sit well with rank-and-file voters. In particular, expert analysts who have studied blue-collar voters of Eastern "hardcore" ethnic origin—voters who support Muskie heavily in the polls—say they deeply resent being charged by their political leaders with national failure, such as guilt for the arms race. It may be, then, that the Muskie sentiments so favorably received by most of those in Abe Feinberg's apartment, if persisted in, could become a source of major difficulty in a national campaign against Richard M. Nixon.

Around the European Galleries and Museums

Paris

The Tapestry of David and Bathsheba, Galerie Nationale du Grand Palais, Paris-8, to March 27.

A remarkable sequence of 10 vast Brussels tapestries of the 16th century relating the story of David and Bathsheba over an area of about a quarter of an acre with great technical and narrative refinement. Each tapestry represents several consecutive scenes in juxtaposition, according to a narrative procedure quite frequently encountered in Flemish art. The state of conservation is outstanding and the sequence is without a doubt one of the most important specimens of this school of tapestry to have survived to this day. Of special charm are the occasional landscapes shown in perspective.



"The Adultery of David and Bathsheba," detail from the tapestry.

Hiroshige and Holms are among the names in the catalogue.

ROME

Group Show, *Odyssey*, 16 Via Ludovico, Rome, to Jan. 10. Three masterful late Morandi drawings of utmost economy: several small but brilliant Impressionist sketches; early, classical De Chirico pencil drawings; textual biblical fantasies by the young American Pettin; and several others inaugurating a new activity in this contemporary gallery.

Massimo Campigli, *Retrospettiva*, Collezione, 36 Via Gregoriana, Rome, to Jan. 10. Campigli use repetition: many faces as so many stones in a mosaic or lined them up to look like votive figures on a pagan altar. In his stone-colored oils, long friezes of little goddesses and their related changes, are separated from each other in boxes like figures or fluted in folds like figures of pigeons—forming elaborate patterns in muted blues, blacks and sandy pinks. "I have always searched for a final formula to paint a face. I am still searching," Campigli wrote. He was fascinated by the antique and the archaic in his Italian heritage and got caught in a decorative, pleasing, but somewhat cold and repetitious mannerism. In two lifelike portraits—as eloquent as those enigmatic on the lids of late Greek sarcophagi, he achieves individual characterization and transcends the ornamental.

France Angeli, *Oca*, 38 Via dell'Oca, Rome, to Jan. 10. Angeli's new drawings, a little like architect's renderings, are of his immediate surroundings: clever watercolor washes and adroit drips ornament them in just the right places. Until recently a well-known pop artist, Angeli seems to be groping for a new expression in these set-like scenes of modern home life.

Claudia Adami, *Alzola*, 5 Via della Minerva, Rome, to Jan. 15. Adami in her first one-man show paints figures in overall

in machine cars or on scaffolding in the prison of their own will. Hunched and anonymous, half strangled in a Bacchic manner, these workers exist in the clean, vivid pinks and ochres of a housepainter's tempera. Pencil drawings of man caught with his own problems, expressed in schematic patterns, are particularly good. Man's troubles may not be quite so simple as Adami sees them, but the way he goes about attacking his theme is fresh and positive.

Coria, Popofsky-Harris, Jacob, *Academia*, 5 Via A. Medina, Rome, to Jan. 10. Of these three American women artists, Coria is the most subtle and mysterious. Her delicate pencil drawings with a bluish color here, a folded line there, are not nearly so abstract as they first appear. They slowly open

up as hints about shadowy gardens or sunlit spaces. The earlier ones are the most unified. Recent drawings are in a still unclarified pop direction.

Popofsky-Harris sketches about well-known or totally unknown people are sober, sympathetic statements. The grainy degrees of shading peculiar to the medium, underlined with a somber realism, the psychological plight of the society's cast-offs and the lonely grandeur of Roman ruins and gardens.

Jacob's bronzes are convoluted scrolls, concave and convex, reminiscent of the inner ear or sections of nautilus and other sea animals. In small pieces, the curvy complexities tend toward the baroque. The large works are most simply resonant of budding and unfolding in nature.

—EDITH SCHLOSS

LONDON: Three Painters and the 'Rural Chair'

By Max Wykes-Joyce

LONDON (H.T.)—The Commonwealth Art Gallery, situated within the Commonwealth Institute, an anthropological and ethnological museum, is beautifully appointed to deal with large exhibitions of painting and sculpture. In fact, it works wonders with its small budget—there is no admission charge.

Currently on view are paintings by three artists whose work is surprisingly complementary. Ajmal Khusni, born in East Pakistan, studied there and in the United States. He sprays paint on canvas, making figures of the subjects of which are seen as through a stained-glass window. Recently, one's first impression is of abstraction. But, in fact, his paintings are close and detailed but out of focus figures.

Abdul Latiff, born in West Malaysia, where he held his first exhibitions, studied painting in Berlin, Paris and New York. His abstractions are based on the forms of buildings and of plants, although many are so far abstracted as to be most properly categorized (and, indeed, titled) "Mindscapes." There is an excellent, painterly consistency in his 20 canvases exhibited here.

R. S. Rana is a Punjabi, who lived and worked as a painter-designer in India until 1966, and then, after a year in Kenya, settled in Canada. He is a wholly abstract artist at this point in his development, a superb colorist who has been clearly influenced by some Occidental surrealism. Picasso and Matisse have been suggested as influences though I would think Miro and particularly Tanguy to be more likely. Microscopic organisms, greatly magnified, float in skies and seas.

Entertainment in New York

NEW YORK, Dec. 31 (H.T.)—This is how New York critics rate the new films:

"Such Good Friends," directed by Otto Preminger, is that director's "toughest, most interesting film to years," says Vincent Canby of *The New York Times*. "It is no accident, I suspect, that Preminger, who lives in New York and likes it," made the film in the city. "It defines a way of life—a completely rotten one, as a matter of fact—not realistically but theatrically. This explains the presence in the film of a

couple of big comic setpieces that seem to me to be Preminger's last word on the real grubbiness of certain kinds of urban sophistication."

The movie is "a comedy—about Julie Messinger (Dyan Cannon) who, in the course of this slow and spectacular physical disintegration of her husband learns that he has been sleeping with several of her best friends and with some others she knows only to say hello to."

"Diamonds Are Forever," directed by Guy Hamilton, had as many fans as it had partners. Vincent Canby of *The New York Times* was favorable. "It is great, absurd fun," he says. "I'd almost call it a movie to play hockey for."

A Correction

The film "John Mac Cabe" is based on a novel by Edmond Naughton, a long-time Paris resident. His name was incorrectly given as "Edward Norton" in yesterday's review of the film at the Rhythms-Lincoln.

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LONDON THEATER

1971—Looking Back on the Minefield

By John Walker

LONDON, Dec. 31 (H.T.)—Feeling jaded among the dreary of 1971, I was surprised to hear a German producer deliver a panegyric on British theater and its many brilliant actors. You tend to get myopic, rushing from one production to another, seeking some moment of revelation rather like a suicide blundering hopelessly through a minefield. In retrospect, it's been a good year.

Both the Royal Court and the Royal Shakespeare Company have had a splendid time. At the Aldwych, Harold Pinter triumphed not only with his "Old Times" but with his even more enjoyable production of James Joyce's "Exiles," and there were notable revivals of Gorki's "Enemies," Genet's "The Balcony," and, of course, Peter Brook's miraculous and magical version of "A Midsummer Night's Dream."

The Royal Court produced Marguerite Duras's "The Lovers of Vienne" with the spell-binding Peggy Ashcroft, and two popular and critical successes, John Osborne's "West of Suez" and David Storey's minimal, engrossing "The Changing Room." But more impressive, although it proved to be too much for audiences to stomach, was Edward Bond's ferocious reworking of "Lear," a bleak and brutal modern tragedy, full of blood and horror.

The National Theatre had a less happy time, although its critics were unjustly harsh. After all, the year included the superb production of O'Neill's "Long Day's Journey Into Night" with Laurence Olivier and Constance Cummings, Jonathan Miller's pro-



Harold Pinter triumphs.

duction of Danton's Death," dominated by Patrick Robertson's brilliant settings, and the joyously anarchic "Fyer," Adrian Mitchell's celebration of William Blake that, in a year without serious competition, was the best musical. O'Neill's play seemed particularly apt for, if there were a common theme to be found in the work of British playwrights, it was a similar, autobiographical examination of roots, a nostalgic return to the past. John Mortimer was witty and affectionate in "A Voyage Round My Father," which brought Alec Guinness back to the stage, Peter Nichols was more bitter, and funnier, with his memories of wartime adolescence, "Forget-Me-Not Lane," and David Mercer was unforgiving in his brilliant "After Haggerly."

Shimon Gray's "Butley," sustained by Alan Bates's abrasive performance, was wounding and

witty about the decline of a bisexual academic in a play that seemed a throwback to the looking back in anger of the 1950s. Mr. Osborne himself allowed much grace and civilized behavior to the central character of "West of Suez," an old-fashioned English writer, keeping his contempt for a young radical.

For me, his play was saved by Ralph Richardson's acting, quirky and unpredictable. The year also had a bravura performance from Alan Badel as Kean in Jean-Paul Sartre's comedy. But topping them all was Paul Scofield, lizard-eyed, winning and down-trodden in the National's production of "The Captain of Kope-nick."

At the Aldwych, John Wood emerged as a fine and exciting actor, particularly brilliant as a tortured intellectual in "Exiles," Wilfrid Hyde White, too, managed in his unplayable way to suggest that something interesting was happening in James Bridie's awful "Meeting at Night."

Some good plays failed, among them Michael Frayn's comedy of a happy man, "The Sandboy," and Charles Dyer's "Mother Adam," the last of his trilogy dealing with loneliness. Robert Shaw's "Cato Street Conspiracy" at the Young Vic was muddled and confused, in spite of Vanessa Redgrave, or even because of her, since she cut the play from four hours and also took over the production. But the theme of working class revolt, and much of the writing were powerful enough to hope that Shaw will rework his unwieldy material.

The low spots were provided by Andy Warhol's "Porn" and Tom Stoppard's "The Driest Show in Town," which managed to make sex and nudity seem perfunctory. Stoppard's "Othello" was brutally murdered at the Mermaid, who made amends with a production of Bernard Shaw's "John Bull's Other Island," with its relevant insights into the Anglo-Irish situation.

Among new writers, the Royal Court discovered the comic talents of Trinidad-born, Multi-

phas Maxxa. While Mr. Osborne attacked young revolutionaries as doing violence to language, seven young writers produced "Lay By" at The Open Space, a scathing series of variations on a pornographic theme. Of this group, which combines black comedy with impressive technical skill in pop theater, the outstanding member is Howard Brenton who, hopefully, will write a full length play before long.

In Easton Road, Michael Croft's Shaw Theatre presented two plays by Peter Terson, one of Britain's most individual writers who is grossly neglected by metropolitan audiences. Off-Shatshbury Avenue, Ed Brannan's Inter-Action opened the Almost Free Theater with James Saunders's double-bill "Games After Liverpool," an exciting collaboration between an established author and the young members of The Other Company which was one of the key productions, extending the range of theater. It was an encouraging way to end the year.

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The Art Market: Indecision, Instability and Junk

By Souren Melikian

PARIS, Dec. 31 (H.T.)—Certain sales at the Hôtel Drouot in Paris are a reliable guide to real price levels on the art market as well as to changing consumer tastes. These are the typical everyday sales where objects of all descriptions are auctioned. It is rare indeed that speculators or great collectors attend them.

Objects are auctioned without the advice of experts and there is no catalogue. The only way you are likely to know when such a sale is coming up is if you pass by Drouot and see one of those shabby posters, in strident yellow, red and green, plastered against a wall.

To be fair, there are sometimes announcements in the French newspapers in minuscule type at the bottom of the art page. Drouot publishes its own Gazette—but it isn't much help to the non-professional since auctions are listed without descriptions of items to be sold.

Consequently, the people who turn up are usually old Drouot hands. There is the monomaniacal collector who makes his daily rounds in the remote hope of unearthing a treasure. Then there is the flea market dealer who spends part of his day routinely rummaging through barrels of trash. A third type is the stray onlooker in search of amusement.

Atmosphere

The atmosphere at these sales is sticky, even smelly—in fact you are likely to find more flies here than at the market of the

same name. When objects sell under these conditions, it means that they are wanted—nobody is manipulating the market.

The latest auction of this type (on Wednesday) was quite revealing. It confirmed some recent trends at posher sales in London and Paris. Conventional late 19th-century painting (particularly Victorian works of which Sotheby's Belgravia had made a specialty under Marcus Linell's leadership) has been rising in price. So have avant-garde 19th-century objects and animalier bronzes. These trends were confirmed Wednesday.

But what about late 19th-century bronzes and pewter vessels—those huge affairs weighing tons that used to adorn the dining room tables of middle-class homes? The French call them *servants* de table. Obviously this sort of thing could never make it on the art market. Not so long ago, dealers who acquired them in lots along with other objects simply threw them away. They didn't have the courage to carry them back to their shops. Judging by Wednesday's sale, it seems that even these objects have made it.

The Objects

There was a huge, boat-shaped vessel, well over 50 centimeters long, described by the auctioneer as "metal." It was graced at the end with a long, thin, ornate handle, as if it were a spoon. It shed the scanty dress that clung miraculously to their ample bodies.

Bidding started at 100 francs. To my amazement, it finished at 881.

Next came an enormous pewter fruit bowl, again adorned with feminine figures. It was perfectly awful. Yet it sold for 656 francs. The climax came with a large, shell-shaped, shallow bronze bowl, with an artificial patina, upheld by three snarling cupids. It fetched 1,150 francs.

In none of these cases were the buyers induced to acquire the objects by the fame of their makers—or even by the hope of attributing them to someone important. Indeed, when the auctioneer put up a bronze which, he specified, had been "made after Falguère" (i.e. not by him), enthusiasm did not diminish. This bronze woman in turn-of-the-century dress, standing by a peacock, sold for 640 francs.

Rest assured, this stuff now has an established market, profitable enough for small flea market dealers to buy unhesitatingly. It was rather typical of such a sale that one of the better items was sold for a sum considerably under its true value. This was a bronze deer, bearing C. Valton's signature, of excellent workmanship, in a style as good as, if not superior to, the best of Mene's work. At 928 francs, it made, in my opinion, about half its worth.

Other Trends

Other recent mixed sales at Drouot have revealed some equally disturbing trends: A large number of good silver services are suddenly coming up for sale. Silver has long been considered a blue-chip investment by middle-class families. It, of course, is impressive at receptions and ceremonial dinners and, at the same time, readily salable. In the past two years, such services have rarely come up for auction. Their reappearance on the market means people need ready money.

Another sign of weakness is the lack of enthusiasm for good, but second-rate post-Impressionist and early 20th-century paintings. Over the past few years, speculators have driven prices up considerably. But now, such works are becoming difficult to sell. When 19th-century junk starts selling at high prices, when silver floods the salesroom, when good but not great paintings are hard to sell, it is clear that disorder, inconsistency, uncertainty are reigning in the lower and middle levels of the art market. One may well wonder whether this weakness will not reach the higher levels.

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SWITZERLAND-ZURICH

New York Stock Exchange Trading

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Diverse Tactic Seen

EEC Reacts to U.S. Charge
Of Erecting Trade Barriers

By Clyde H. Farnsworth

PARIS, Dec. 31 (NYT).—The European Economic Community yesterday reacted to a U.S. charge that the Common Market was erecting trade barriers by saying it was not erecting any.

Europeans have long felt that American political support for the Community was wavering, and with the increasingly heated criticism now being flung both ways across the Atlantic, they see a difficult period of adjustment as a new relationship is forged.

There are some Europeans who go so far as to charge that the United States is trying to break up the Common Market because it has become a strong competitive force that Washington is no longer able to manage.

This week's attack against Common Market farm and foreign commercial policies made public by White House economic adviser Peter G. Peterson aroused widespread defensive reactions in Europe.

Trade Barriers

Mr. Peterson accused the Community, in the most scathing official document yet issued in the past, of erecting "trade barriers" and of erecting "barriers" against outside farm products and of splitting the world into blocs of influence threatening the peaceful trading system.

"What's tragic—Are you saying that?" one Brussels source retorted. "It would indeed be tragic," he went on, "if there was a deterioration of the farm policies. It would mean the end of the Community."

A Paris source said the American-EEC confrontation was even more serious than it appeared on the surface. He saw in the Peterson report an indication of U.S. efforts to weaken the Community.

The report was published a week after President Georges Pompidou told the French people on television that the Community's farm policies were the cornerstone of economic integration and the spine of the Community.

As the U.S. offensive against the Community's trading policies has mounted, European farm groups have expressed deep anxiety over what they fear is the possibility that they will be sacrificed on the altar of an "Atlantic" as opposed to a "European" Europe. Mr. Pompidou's remarks were designed to reassure them on this score.

Community sources reacted with favor to one point in the Peterson report, the possibility apparently now being studied by the administration to negotiate zero tariffs with the Common Market and other industrial powers.

The EEC's top trade official, Ralf Dahrendorf, has maintained in recent discussions that this would be the best way to resolve the quarrel now shaping up between the two sides.

Citibank, Irving Trust
Reduce Floating Rates

NEW YORK, Dec. 31 (NYT).

First National City Bank lowered its "floating" prime rate to 5 1/8 percent from 5 1/4 percent, effective Monday Jan. 3.

The move had been widely anticipated because Citibank sets its prime rate at 50 basis points (one half of 1 percent) over the rate for 30-day prime commercial paper and that rate has come down to near 4 1/3 percent in the past week.

The cut to 5 1/8 percent puts Citibank 3/8 percent below most major banks.

Irving Trust Co. later said it would cut its floating prime rate to 5 percent from 5 1/4 percent.

FINANCIAL NEWS AND NOTES

Allied Won't Raise Bid for THF

Allied Breweries Ltd. says it sees no reason to raise the value of its \$145-million bid for Trust Houses Fort Ltd. (THF). Allied says it plans to continue its existing offer, which it considers fully reflects the value of THF. Allied adds that a THF statement formally rejecting the bid as "totally inadequate" did not contain any information to justify raising the offer.

Allied, which has been buying THF shares in the market, says it "must put all shareholders of THF on notice" that it intends to maintain its flexibility to buy or sell and that therefore it may well be selling THF shares.

California Standard Orders Tankers

Standard Oil of California reports it has ordered two super tankers of 264,000 tons from Mitsubishi Heavy Industries of Japan. The order brings to 24 the number of large cargo carriers involved in Standard's construction program. The company has nine super tankers in service in its international operations and the remaining 15 vessels are due to be delivered by 1975.

Venezuelan Oil Production Slows

Venezuela is gradually losing its oil markets to Middle East producers, the central bank of Venezuela says in its year-end report. It says the volume of foreign sales of crude dropped 4.7 percent between January and October, and the sales of by-products dropped 5 percent up to September. This was partially due to a lower growth rate of consumer demand on world mar-

The New Year 'Twinges of Doubt'

By Hobart Rowen

WASHINGTON, Dec. 31 (NYT).—This is the high-tide of the economic forecasting season, and now that the calendar is actually turning into 1972, some of the confidence shown two or three months ago seems to be eroding.

Richard J. Jensen, reports in the Wall Street Journal that economists at their regular post-Christmas trade association in New Orleans showed "twinges of doubt" about the "consensus" forecast of gains running to \$100 billion in next year's gross national product.

"The consensus forecast is a mile wide and an inch deep," said New York business economist Alan Greenstein, one of Mr. Jensen's private economic advisers.

But the Nixon administration, in contrast to last year, is about to line itself up with the consensus forecast. Tentatively the Council of Economic Advisors is using a \$99 billion increase in its internal forecasts, which would be a gain of about 8 percent—almost two-thirds of it real, the rest inflation.

Wiggling Out of Recession

Anything like this scenario would certainly be a big improvement over 1971, which just barely wiggled its way out of the 1970 recession. But the big question is whether the improvement in 1972 will be enough to pave the way for a second four-year term for Richard Nixon. There are many Democrats who think that President Nixon, by his dramatic turnaround on Aug. 15, in effect "stole" their campaign issue.

They observe that even if unemployment stays above 5 percent next year, there will be enough noticeable change in the direction to make the economy a "plus" for the Republicans during the campaign.

One dissenter to this theory is Arthur M. Okun, President Johnson's former Economic Council chairman, and a loyal Democrat. He makes a persuasive case based not only on the probability that the recession will do some to help business profits than jobs, but on the assumption that the public will get fed up with wage and

price controls—even if they are helping to cut the rate of inflation.

Mr. Okun and most other economists do not expect to see unemployment fall below 5 percent any time in 1972. Most forecasters think the rate will be closer to 5.5 percent even in late 1972.

Herbert Stein, the new chairman of the Council of Economic Advisors, is beginning to suggest that a 5 percent rate of unemployment is normal for these times—and it is true that with more women and younger people in the labor force, who find it harder to get and keep jobs, the unemployment rate is going to be stickier.

Unacceptable to Public

There are two observations to make about this: The nation cannot afford to consider 5 percent unemployment "normal" with the massive jobless rates thereby implied for women, teenagers, and blacks. Specific programs, mostly on the training side, must be created to handle the problem.

Even if the administration decides that it can consider 5 percent a normal unemployment rate, the public is not likely to go along. The public's mind remains on the dramatic symbol in the public's mind of which way the economy is going. The public's judgment may be less sophisticated than that of the three wise men on the Economic Council—but there are more of them who vote.

The chances are that the economy is going to look and feel a lot better in 1972, just by comparison with 1971. The realignment of exchange rates could provide a great stabilizing force, especially if money comes roaring back into Wall Street—as many observers think it will—bringing euphoric results to investors. It would seem logical that the economy, given these results, would not provide a razor-sharp issue for either party.

But if the twinges of doubt about 1972 prove to have any validity, President Nixon will be looking far more rabid to pull out of the hat. It could be another nerve-wracking year.

IMF Reports World Currency Changes

By Edwin L. Dale Jr.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 31 (NYT).—The agreement Dec. 18 of the Group of Ten leading industrial nations that effectively devalued the dollar required currency exchange rate decisions on nearly 100 countries. The International Monetary Fund disclosed yesterday.

The IMF published a list of these decisions. Three major points stand out. First, less than half of the 120 IMF member countries have put into practice a higher exchange rate against the dollar. Second, nearly all the leading industrial nations, as has already been disclosed.

About 50 nations now have a higher exchange rate against the dollar as compared with rates in existence last May 1, just prior to the currency realignment that began with the upward floating of the German mark.

The rest have continued to "peg" their currencies to the dollar in practice. These include such important trading nations as Brazil, Mexico, the Philippines and Korea.

Second, a surprisingly large number of countries have decided to adopt the newly permitted system of "higher bands" of currency fluctuations above and below the new par value of "central rate." So far 45 countries have notified the IMF that they will use this new system, which permits fluctuations of 2 1/2 percent above and below par, compared with the former 1 percent.

In some cases, the number is not yet clear—a country will only theoretically adopt the wider band. Australia, for example, has allowed its official exchange rate to increase 5.87 percent vis-à-vis the dollar but will apparently use the wider band of 4.25 percent to hold its currency in line with the new lower limit. This would keep the effective upward valuation to a little more than 6 percent, and the currency in practice will be allowed to swing only within the same narrow limits as before.

Third, eight countries have chosen the "moment of decision" opened by the currency realignment and the Group of Ten decision.

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STEPPING DOWN—James M. Roche, chairman of General Motors Corp., closes his briefcase for the last time in his office. Mr. Roche ends his 44-year career with GM at the mandatory retirement age of 65. He plans to spend his retirement teaching college.

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INDUSTRIALS

New York Stock Exchange Trading

	S.S.	Net
	100% First High Low Last Chg	Che
1	79	32 1/2
1 1/8	79	34 1/8
1 1/4	79	35 1/4
1 1/2	79	36 1/2
1 3/4	79	37 3/4
2	79	38 1/2
2 1/4	79	39 1/4
2 1/2	79	40 1/2
2 3/4	79	41 3/4
3	79	42 1/2
3 1/4	79	43 1/4
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3 3/4	79	45 3/4
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4 1/2	79	48 1/2
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29	79	146 1/2
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29 1/2	79	148 1/2
29 3/4	79	149 3/4
30	79	150 1/2

50 5 25m 25 25m 25m 1
 67 1-16 5-64 1-16 5-64
 250 250 250 250

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100	10	44	22	125	25	225	4

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nd	5	37	37	37	37

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1.72	2	37	57	2036	49	2014	5
1.70	2	37	57	2036	49	2014	5
1.68	2	37	57	2036	49	2014	5
1.66	2	37	57	2036	49	2014	5
1.64	2	37	57	2036	49	2014	5
1.62	2	37	57	2036	49	2014	5
1.60	2	37	57	2036	49	2014	5
1.58	2	37	57	2036	49	2014	5
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1.32	2	37	57	2036	49	2014	5
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1.26	2	37	57	2036	49	2014	5
1.24	2	37	57	2036	49	2014	5
1.22	2	37	57	2036	49	2014	5
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1.16	2	37	57	2036	49	2014	5
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1.04	2	37	57	2036	49	2014	5
1.02	2	37	57	2036	49	2014	5
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0.62	2	37	57	2036	49	2014	5
0.60	2	37	57	2036	49	2014	5
0.58	2	37	57	2036	49	2014	5
0.56	2	37	57	2036	49	2014	5
0.54	2	37	57	2036	49	2014	5
0.52	2	37	57	2036	49	2014	5</

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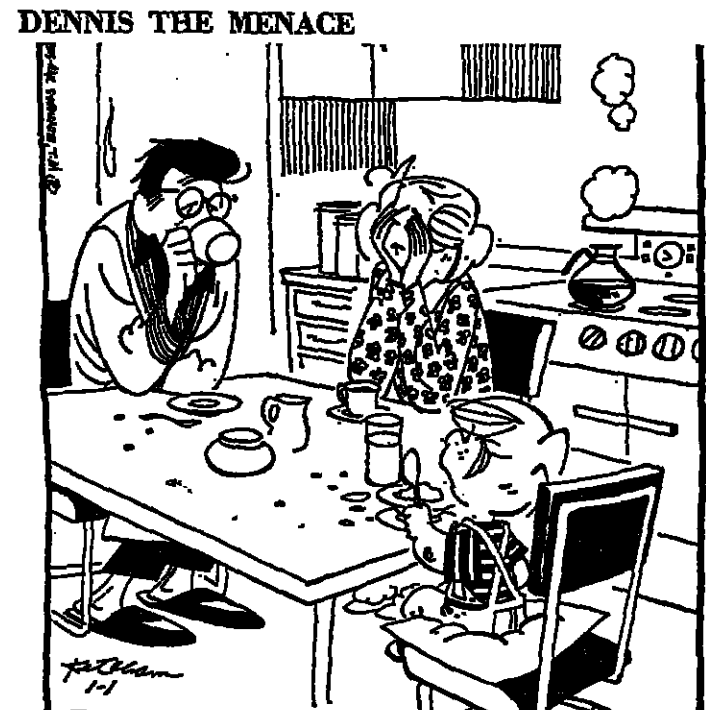
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Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

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LANFIE
RULBET

Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Print the SURPRISE ANSWER here

Yesterday's Jumble: GRAVE ELDER ENDURE AFRAID
Answers Not affected by the fall — AN EVERGREEN

CROSSWORD PUZZLE
OFF AND REELING—By Frances Hansen

Edited by WILL WENG

ACROSS
1 Asian peninsula
2 Small bottle
3 Kind of sergeant
4 Pipe parts
5 Soap plant
6 Madrid museum
7 Measure used
8 Drop-dry fabric
9 Bell
10 Wander
11 Squirrel
12 Kind of trope
13 Lament
14 See 29 Across
15 Ark man: Var.
16 Were a
17 British book
18 Gelfin's pen etc
19 Endless genus
20 Calmer of TV
21 Kate March, to
22 Actor Bert
23 Albanian coin
24 Interruptions
25 British colonial
26 ———— dignit
27 Provok
28 See 29 Across
29 Relative of
30 Refuge
31 Babylonian
32 Word of dead
33 "every
34 Little star"
35 Word off
36 Verse cadences
37 See 38 Across
38 Hostile one
39 Bloody and
40 Cousins of
41 French spouse
42 Oriental nurse
43 Like Tonto's
44 Friend
45 Pound acorn
46 Aspire
47 Gained
48 Pompeii's rule
49 Flirt is: Lat.
50 (decey)
51 Complacent
52 Printing bee-ho
53 Prefix for tide
54 or meter
55 Young deer: Fr.
56 Web member
57 Limby locale
58 Famous fountain
59 French pronoun
60 Shaver

DOWN
1 Like
2 Humanlike's
3 Double helix
4 Principle
5 Knocking sound
6 Triumphant
7 "There'll be
8 "time"
9 "There's a party
10 Branch
11 Teacher's str.
12 Writer Rand
13 Last resort
14 Freshman's
15 Christmas tie
16 Give road
17 directions
18 "Hill
19 (washed up)
20 Novelty
21 Jean Paul
22 Form of
23 Afters
24 People: Var.
25 Ziegfeld
26 Sum of little
27 Indiana
28 Oude
29 Verr
30 Freshman's
31 Slipping
32 Operate
33 Ship part
34 Gait: It.
35 Ger. king
36 Word for will
37 Car style
38 Author: Mark
39 Of a flower part
40 Radlands state:
41 Abbr.
42 Home punchon
43 Diamond man
44 For: Sp.
45 110 LIT
46 Continually
47 Musical note
48 Exile island
49 Play

BOOKS

PROBLEMS OF KNOWLEDGE AND FREEDOM
The Russell Lectures
By Noam Chomsky. Pantheon. 111 pp. \$4.95.
Reviewed by Christopher Lehmann-Haupt

In the Dec. 30 issue of The New York Review of Books, Noam Chomsky, the Massachusetts Institute of Technology linguistics professor, offers a critique of B. F. Skinner's "Beyond Freedom and Dignity," that crumbles the Harvard behaviorist's current best seller to its very foundations. Since this reviewer claimed of Skinner's book that "if you read only one book this year, this is probably the one you ought to choose," (N.Y. Times, Sept. 29, 1971) it is only fair that I append that judgment now with the recommendation that if you read only one critique of Skinner's book this year, as you most certainly should, then Chomsky's is the one you ought to choose. For if Skinner has knocked the fragile shell of human freedom and dignity off its high wall, then Chomsky has put Humpty Dumpty together again.

Unhappily, however, Chomsky has somewhat undermined his cause in his latest book, "Problems of Knowledge and Freedom," which is the printed (and slightly revised) version of the two lectures he gave earlier this year at Trinity College, Cambridge, in honor of the late Bertrand Russell. For the deepest impression that this book leaves behind is that the human animal is indeed a loathsome creature and that Skinner's view of man as a grab bag of conditioned responses is not nearly the intellectual scandal that Chomsky asserts it to be in his devastating critique.

Of course Chomsky does not explicitly admit such a view in "Problems of Knowledge and Freedom." Indeed the first of his two lectures, "On Interpreting the World," is an elaboration of the ideas that inform the Skinner review. Here, in this lecture, Chomsky is speaking in his roles as philosopher and one of the world's foremost pioneers in the field of linguistics, and paying homage to Russell's monumental exploration into the nature of human knowledge.

Here, in precise and logical language, Chomsky demonstrates the limitations of empiricism; hypothesizes the existence in man of a system of innate ideas; proposes that one way to apprehend this system might be through an investigation of language; proceeds to do so with some rudimentary examples; indicates through these examples "the level of 'deep structure' at which 'generationally significant grammatical relations are directly expressed'; proposes that his approach may be one of the possible ways of characterizing "the structure of various systems of human knowledge and belief"; and concludes that "the study of human psychology has been diverted into side channels by an unwillingness to pose the problems of knowledge and belief... that 'No matter how successful the study of stimulus-response habit structures, and so on pursued, it will always fall touch these central questions.'"

Here is an extremely valuable statement—a model of scholar perspicacity and caution, a clear explanation of some of Chomsky's most important ideas, and a profound, if delicate, defense of the "autonomous man" that Skinner has tried to reason out of existence.

But in his second lecture, "Changing the World," which is intended to honor Bertrand Russell, the political moralist and founder of a tribunal to investigate America's conduct of the war in Vietnam, Chomsky has torn apart the fragile fabric of his argument.

For in his denunciation of American industrial society and its involvement in Southeast Asia—a denunciation whose rhetoric rises implacably to the heights of bitterness and sarcasm (where justified is not the issue here)—Chomsky presents an overwhelming case for nonautonomous man demonstrates nothing but the ease with which all men, including intellectuals, can be conditioned to perform the state's desires "even in a relatively open society where access to information is not limited," and producing not one particle of evidence as to how such a society might transform itself into one that reflects human freedom and dignity. So one closes his book in a state of despair.

Now I realize that one must distinguish between Chomsky the philosopher and Chomsky the polemicist. And I can see that the dualistic strategy employed here is partly meant to honor Russell, who was himself a man who thought first and then acted on his ideas after. And furthermore I concede that my reading of this book may be an indulgence of the very form of despair that Chomsky condemns in the followers of Skinner.

But by failing to bridge the gap between thought and polemic, by neglecting to give any hint of how we might go about the hard practical work of affirming human freedom and dignity, by offering no explanation for our present plight other than that all men (except Russell) are grab bags of conditioned responses... does not, Prof. Chomsky invite such despair?

Mr. Lehmann-Haupt is a book reviewer for The New York Times.

In Orange Bowl

Alabama, Nebraska Agree: Defense Will Decide No. 1

MIAMI BEACH, Dec. 31 (WP).—The fun and games ended yesterday for the Nebraska football team. No more water, no more sun, no more telephone calls, interviews or personal appearances.

"We've had plenty of time to relax," said Nebraska quarterback Jerry Tagge before the silence was imposed. "I think we've played it just right. Right now, Alabama is the only thing on our minds."

When top-ranked Nebraska, with a 12-0 record, goes against No. 3 Alabama, 11-0, tomorrow night in the Orange Bowl, it will be the first pairing of unbeaten, undefeated teams in a bowl since 1955, and only the eighth

magical meeting in 103 years. The last time it happened, Oklahoma trounced Maryland, 20-6, in the Orange Bowl.

Both Nebraska and Alabama went through short, brush-up practices yesterday in preparation for their national championship meeting, a contest two of the major principals are saying may be decided by defense, of all things.

"I may be wrong," said Alabama coach Paul "Bear" Bryant, who isn't wrong very often, "but I don't think that anyone's gonna do a whole lot of scoring in this one."

Bob Devaney of Nebraska, concurred: "The looking for a game where defense enters into it a

lot more than some people think." Nevertheless, most of the Nebraska players maintain they can move the football against any team in any situation. As positive proof they recall the winning 74-yard march in the closing minutes against Oklahoma on Thanksgiving Day.

"One of our characteristics is when something has to be done we do it," said tight end Jerry List. "I guess you could say we're a lay offense, not in the sense that we don't work hard, but that we get complacent sometimes if we're not pressed."

That should not be a problem against Alabama. The Crimson Tide defense is typically Bryant's, small and quick, the same sort that humiliated Nebraska in the Orange and Sugar Bowls of 1966 and 1967.

At that time, however, the Crimson Tide were plodders, big backs who put heavy pressure on an inside attack, but they did not catch the quick Alabama backs and receivers once they got outside.

That has changed. "We learned our lesson," said Devaney, who has since gone after quick, rangy linemen with good size and mobility.

Alabama is particularly concerned with Rich Glover, the 6-foot-1, 230-pound all-purpose middle guard made 22 tackles against Oklahoma and proudly proclaims, "I feel I can handle any man who gets in my way. I like the challenge of a big game."

Glover anchors a 5-2 defense that has allowed a paltry 20.9 yards total offense, 85.9 yards rushing and 8.2 points per game, the third best scoring defense in the nation.

"We did give up a whole lot against Oklahoma," said Glover, recalling the Sooners' 497 yards total offense. "But all I know is we stopped 'em when we had to stop 'em, and we won the football game. You can't ask for more."

Glover claims that Johnny Musso, Alabama's all-America back, will have a difficult time here. "I like the idea of Musso, but I think he's a couple weeks away," Glover said. "But that doesn't mean I'm not gonna be there when he is."

Brother Act

HOUSTON, Dec. 31 (AP).—Colorado and Houston will match triple-option offenses in the 1972 annual Astro-Bluebonnet Bowl in the Astrodome tonight.

Colorado, which overcame losses to defending national champion Nebraska and Oklahoma for a 9-2 season record, operates coach Eddie Crowder's option offense from the T formation.

Houston, which has led the nation in total offense the past five years, lost only to Arizona State and Alabama en route to a 9-2 season using the veer-T option offense developed by head coach Bill Yeaman.



ON THE BALL—Johnny Unitas will be calling the signals, and his offensive line will try to protect him—as it did in last week's victory over Cleveland—when the Colts play the Dolphins in Miami Sunday.

Colts, Dolphins Feud for Title

MIAMI, Dec. 31 (AP).—The Miami Dolphins, described two years ago by owner Joe Robbie as "the ragin' muffs of the other league," shoot for their first American Conference championship Sunday against the belittled and beleaguered Baltimore Colts.

The game not only matches the two teams' first meeting since the Colts' 1967 Super Bowl championship, but also has brought to the surface—once again—the bitterness existing between the two organizations.

It stems from Don Shula's decision two years ago to leave the coaching position at Baltimore for the same post at Miami, a move greeted by the Colts with a tampering accusation and followed by a war of words between the clubs that has underscored their short rivalry.

Shula, for one, admits he's still bitter. "I am bitter at a couple of statements that were made," Shula said as the Dolphins wound down preparations and the Colts prepared to fly in from their Tampa training base. "One thing was that I had great respect for."

Shula did not identify the players but one of the Colts who was critical of him after his departure was defensive end Bubba Smith.

The major critic has been Baltimore owner Carroll Rosenbloom.

Only recently, Rosenbloom said

the reason the Colts didn't have a young quarterback ready to take over was that Shula disobeyed orders and did not draft Dennis Shaw, now with Buffalo.

At an informal press conference last night, commissioner Pete Rozelle admitted that Rosenbloom had been fired for some of the statements he has made concerning the situation and Shula.

It was Shula who took the Dolphins ragin' muffs, with a won-lost-tied record of 3-10-1 in 1969 in the now-defunct American Football League, and turned them around in just two years to the point where they now stand, one step from the first championship in their 46-year history.

Blocking their path to the throne are the defending world champions, belittled despite last year's Super Bowl victory and somewhat beleaguered by the fact that their two starting running backs—Norm Bullock and Tom Matte—may not be able to play.

Despite their Super Bowl victory over Dallas, the Colts did not impress a large segment of the pro football world and center Bill Curry frankly acknowledges they would very much like to do just that.

"I can't say it doesn't matter to us what people say because it does," Curry said. "We want very much to be known as a great team. But you can't win respect with rhetoric."

And the Colts may have to win it with Don Nottingham and Don McCauley substituting for the Bullock-Matte duo. Bullock has been hobbled by a hamstring pull in his right leg while Matte has been slowed by a bruised right knee.

Nottingham replaced Bullock in the Colts' 20-3 first-round playoff victory over Cleveland and gained 82 yards in 23 carries but McCauley, a No. 1 draft choice, has seen little action with Matte

successfully coming off knee surgery. Without Bullock and Matte, the pressure of moving the Colts will fall heavier than usual on quarterback Johnny Unitas, who directed two long touchdown drives in a 14-3 victory over the Dolphins the last time the teams met.

The Dolphins won the first game this season between the teams, 17-14. This game figures to come down to a question of whether the Dolphins, led by quarterback Bob Griese, can mount a sustained offensive effort against a Baltimore defense that yielded only 140 points during the regular season and popularized the art of blocking kicks.

The Colts have blocked seven field-goal attempts, three punts and one extra point en route to a 10-4 record and the playoff victory over the Browns. Smith has been involved in four of the blocked field-goal attempts.

One came against Gary Yepremian, the Dolphins' place kicker who brought Miami its season-long 24 first-round playoff victory over Kansas City after 22 minutes 40 seconds of a second overtime.

The 79 points marked the first time this year the Dolphins had not reached the 100-point mark, dropping their average from 112.3 points per game to 108.1. But they didn't have to score 100 to win the game.

Employing a shifting full-court press from the outset, UCLA took charge quickly. Forcing the Buckeyes into numerous errors, it built an 11-1 lead, then put on a 14-2 burst for a 30-8 advantage midway through the first half.

Ohio State closed to 49-38 with 5 1/2 minutes gone in the second half. But seven-foot Luke White picked up his fourth foul 2 1/2 minutes later and when he left the game, UCLA pulled away again.

In the biggest surprise of the holiday-packed tournament program, unheralded Villanova upset third-ranked North Carolina, 77-76, for the Quaker City championship. Tom Ingelsby capped a 28-point performance with two free throws with six seconds remaining, giving the Wildcats the victory. Ingelsby was named the tournament's most valuable player.

In another upset, 16th-ranked Maryland routed ninth-ranked St. John's, 90-69, in the final of the Maryland Invitational Christmas Tournament. Jim O'Brien scored 20 points for the Terrapins, who won their eighth game in nine starts. However, Len Elmore, who collected only seven points but grabbed 18 rebounds, blocked numerous shots and stole several passes, was named the tournament's most valuable player.

North Carolina Wins North Carolina's globe-trotting Tarheels were down Bradley, 75-69, for the Sugar Bowl title. For the fourth-ranked Tarheels, it was their sixth victory in eight days and their third tournament championship. Previously, they won the Big Four in North Carolina and the International Christmas Tournament in Spain.

Virginia, No. 11, remained unbeaten, defeating The Citadel, 71-72, for the championship in the Palmetto Classic. Barry Parkhill's 21 points led the Cavaliers, who gained their ninth victory. Ron Thomas' 28 points and Jim Price's 25 helped 15th-ranked Louisville whip Fordham, 96-82, for the Holiday Festival Championship. The Cardinals,

Face 49ers in Playoff

Cowboys Old Pros Skip Battle Slogans

By Dave Brady

DALLAS, Dec. 31 (WP).—The Dallas Cowboys' expansion franchise of 1960 finally seems to have matured. There are 15 players with eight or more years experience, including acquisitions from other clubs.

Furthest Gregg has 15 seasons behind him. Chas. Fowler, 13, Bob Lilly, Mike Ditka and Herb Adderley, 11, Cornell Green, George Andrie and Lance Alworth, 10.

Besides Gregg and Adderley, there is another veteran of the glory wars at Green Bay, Lee Roy Caffey.

For the benefit of third-year running back Calvin Hill, Gregg and Adderley were making much of the fact that coach George Allen of the Redskins did not have a rookie on his active squad this season.

In rebuttal, Hill said to a Washington visitor, "What would Allen do with Larry Brown if he was a rookie?"

The late stayers in the Dallas locker room—the old pros—talked about the three starters who will pose on Sunday for the championship of the National Football Conference.

"We know what we have to do," Adderley said. "Mel Renfro and I have to keep George Washington from breaking for a long reception. He flip-flops to either side of the field."

"And we have to keep Vic Washington from breaking long runs to the outside."

"I think we are going to win. If the Purple Gang could not stop us in Minnesota, who can? They have a magnificent defense but we can beat them."

Adderley said the Cowboys have no battle slogans. "We know our jobs," he said. "Everybody is pretty casual. We have been there before." Last year, the Cowboys beat the 49ers, 17-10, for the NFC title and then lost the Super Bowl to the Steelers, 17-14.

The left cornerback, who has been playing the position for 11 seasons, took note of what he saw in the film of the Redskins' 49ers playoff game Sunday in San Francisco.

"Pat Fischer misjudged the pass to Washington that went for a touchdown," he said. "It could not have been anything else. He could not have been looking for the run in a man-to-man defense, even if it was a play-action pass. A rookie might. But not an old pro like Fischer."

"I think I've had a pretty good season—seven interceptions. That is the most for me since 1963. Roy Jefferson of the Redskins caught a pass for a touchdown in our first game this season."

I take the blame for it even though we were in a zone defense."

Adderley asked to be traded by Green Bay before the 1970 season because he did not think former coach Phil Bengtson talked him up enough as a pro bowl candidate and for all-league teams.

"I do not care about those things now," Adderley said. "I made them in the years when the Packers were on top. I can look at any defensive back today and say, 'I did it all.'"

Adderley is going for his seventh league championship ring, five with Green Bay and two with Dallas, and his fourth Super Bowl game, two with each team.

Playing It Safe

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 31 (WP).—When a cornerback starts slowing down, there are two alternatives about cutting him: play zone defense or switch him to strong safety.

Mel Phillips is the San Francisco 49ers' strong safety, and he expects the Dallas Cowboys to try to isolate him on Bob Hayes more than a few times during Sunday's NFC title game.

"They'll put him in the slot sometimes, probably in crucial situations like third and long," Phillips said. "You can't be too proud against a guy like Hayes. When a man that fast has 30 yards to go one way and 20 yards another, you play common sense defense."

Clearly, Phillips will allow Hayes the room he considers his considerable reputation merits. Phillips suggests Hayes no longer is the world's fastest human, but Sunday in Dallas would be a terrible time to discover a possible error in judgment.

"We went against each other as far back as college when I was at (North Carolina) A-T and he was at Florida A-M," Phillips said. "He wasn't quite as great a passing threat then, but he was something else on the special teams."

Phillips went one-on-one with Hayes a few times in the NFC playoffs last season and, while Hayes caught no passes, he drew an interference call on Phillips deep in 49er territory to set up a Cowboy touchdown during Dallas' victory.

The Cowboys gained 228 yards on the ground while directing the rushes at the right side of the 49ers defense occupied by talented but inexperienced Cedrick Hardman, linebacker Skip Vatcher and cornerback Bruce Taylor.

Penn State and Auburn Face Wishbone Offenses

NEW ORLEANS, Dec. 31 (AP).—Coaches Chuck Fairbanks of Oklahoma and Ralph Jordan of Auburn agreed today that the wishbone offense Alabama used to devastate Auburn has little similarity to the way Oklahoma runs it.

"They are similar in that they both line up in a full huddle backfield," said Jordan, whose Tigers were whipped 31-7 by an Alabama team that held the ball about 75 percent of the time in the Dec. 5 game.

"But Alabama used more split men and when the ball was snapped there was very little similarity in what they did and what we've seen Oklahoma do in its films we've seen," said Jordan.

Since that defeat to Alabama, there has been much speculation on how well Auburn could stop the Sooner wishbone, which led the nation in total offense, in the Sugar Bowl game tomorrow.

"I don't know whether we didn't play well or Alabama didn't let us play well," said Jordan. "They seemed to work their way."

"If anybody is selling Alabama short I suggest they change their thinking," added the Auburn coach.

Jordan appeared with Oklahoma's Fairbanks at a joint news conference yesterday.

"Even though both teams—Alabama and Oklahoma—line up in a wishbone formation, we were not running the same offense at all," said Fairbanks.

"Alabama has stronger people up front and uses an assailing-type running game. We are not an assailing team. Our offense is based on speed and finesse."

Cotton Bowl

DALLAS, Dec. 31 (NYT).—The 36th annual Cotton Bowl game tomorrow, in the opinion of the men who will play in it, will be nothing more than a big game between a good Texas football team and a good Penn State team.

Despite the drum-beating aimed at exploiting the regional confrontation, Eddie Phillips, the Longhorns' starting quarterback, said, "It's another game—a Cotton Bowl game that is important. We're representing the state of Texas and they're representing the state of Pennsylvania, and there's some pride there. But I don't see it as the East and the South meeting, or anything like that."

Dave Joyner, a Penn State co-captain and offensive tackle, said, "I don't feel we're carrying any banner of Eastern football into the South. This is Penn State versus the University of Texas and that's about what it is all for."

The players, enjoying themselves through pregame festivities all week with some practice thrown in each day, approached the game quite differently from fans and coaches. This game is not for a national title or even a very high final ranking, and the players seem to be relaxed.

Donnie Wigginton, the little quarterback who kept Texas on course toward the Cotton Bowl while Phillips recovered from injuries, chuckled at the apprehensive coaches, Darrell Royal of Texas and Joe Paterno of Penn State, who have been rather gloomy about prospects.

Wigginton said, "I read what they've been saying and I just don't know which one is going to throw in the towel first."

But then Phillips said, "Sometimes I have my doubts that we're a good team as we were in the last game of the season. We're coming out to win, but the Cotton Bowl game is really a reward for a good season sometime back."

Phillips, the prime mover of Texas' wishbone offense, suffered from leg and shoulder injuries during the season and sat out more than he played.

Seek Revenge of 1970 Loss

Michigan Favored by 10 Over Stanford in Rose Bowl

PASADENA, Calif., Dec. 31 (UPI).—Michigan and Stanford, which played in the first Rose Bowl in 1902, meet in the 58th renewal of the oldest of all bowl games tomorrow with the Wolverines favored by 10 points over the Jekyll and Hyde Indians.

A 49-0 winner in that first Rose Bowl, the Wolverines carry an 11-0 win-loss record against 8-3 Stanford, a team which was good one week and bad the next this season.

Coach Bob Schembechler's Wolverines, who were rated fourth in the final UPI Football Coaches' poll, rolled up 409 points to only 70 for their opponents this season.

In three years at Michigan, Schembechler's teams have won 28 of 32 games, including 26 of 30.

Mississippi Routs Ga. Tech, 41-18, In Peach Bowl

ATLANTA, Dec. 31 (UPI).—Sophomore quarterbacks Norris Weese and Kenny Lyons led Mississippi to a 41-18 romp over Georgia Tech in the rain and mud in the Peach Bowl last night.

Mississippi rolled to five touchdowns and a field goal in the first half before Georgia Tech scored.

Tailback Rob Healy tallied three touchdowns for the Yellow Jackets, one in each of the final three quarters, but the game was out of control by then.

Georgia Tech was behind, 10-0, before its offense had the ball and was unable to make a first down in the first quarter.

Bad weather, which has plagued the Peach Bowl during its four-year history, continued. A pounding rain began two hours before game time, and the field was a mess of puddles and mud holes by the opening kickoff.

Weese scored the first touchdown on a one-yard run to end a 56-yard drive. Tech then fumbled the kickoff, and Weese directed the Rebels 33 yards to the seven before Clyde Hinton kicked a 25-yard field goal.

Their last 26 regular season games. One of the losses came in the 1970 Rose Bowl, a 10-3 defeat to the University of Southern California.

"There'll be a special incentive for me," said senior tailback Billy Taylor, the most valuable player in the Big Ten this season.

"Revenge definitely is a factor in my mind. I'm just anxious to get the opportunity to come back and win."

Lesser in 1970 Taylor, who rushed for 1,215 yards on 217 carries this year, played in the 1970 game as a sophomore.

Michigan feels it should have been No. 1 this season instead of being rated behind national champion Nebraska, Alabama and Oklahoma.

"We feel we deserve the No. 1 ranking and can play with anyone," said Taylor, a second team all-America who has a career rushing total of 2,990 yards.

Michigan's defense set two Big Ten records, allowing only 69.3 rushing attempts and 341.8 yards rushing per game. The 1971 Wolverines were the first team in the school's history to score more than 400 points.

Michigan and Stanford met one common opponent—UCLA—with the Wolverines blanking the Bruins, 38-0, and the Indians posting a 20-9 victory.

Schembechler, who suffered a heart attack during his last stop at Pasadena two years ago, has spent much of this trip criticizing the Rose Bowl's real grass field.

An advocate of artificial turf, the Wolverine coach moved his team to a drier climate at Berkeley, Calif., last weekend because of heavy rains in Los Angeles.

Gator Bowl JACKSONVILLE, Fla., Dec. 31 (AP).—College football's version of television's "all in the family" will be staged today in the Gator Bowl with Vince Dooley's Georgia Bulldogs favored by 10 points over brother Bill's North Carolina Tar Heels.

The brothers Dooley figure to

fight a ground war before 70,000 fans.

Sixth-ranked Georgia, with a 10-1 win-loss record, relies on Andy Johnson, a running quarterback, and sophomore seacab Jimmy (The Greek) Poulos.

North Carolina steamed to a 9-3 record and the Atlantic Coast Conference championship in Bill Dooley's fifth season as head coach since resigning as Vince's assistant at Georgia.

"It was a little like looking into a mirror," said Vince when he looked at North Carolina's game films. "There are a lot of similarities."

Vince Dooley, at 39, is 19 months older than his brother. They were reared in Middle Ala. and Vince went to All-SEC honors as a quarterback at Auburn. Bill was similarly lauded at Mississippi State.

Brundage Tells Olympic Groups: 'Pro' Could Disqualify Team

LAUSANNE, Switzerland, Dec. 31 (AP).—National Olympic committees were warned today they risk disqualification of their entire teams from the Sapporo Winter Games in February if they nominate entries which do not qualify under the new strict amateur code.

The warning came in a letter by Avery Brundage, president of the International Olympic Committee, vowing that "rigorous measures will be taken to ensure that the Games remain dignified and according to the regulations."

"Please take notice that anyone who violates the rules in submitting entries risks disqualification of the entire team," said the letter addressed to all national Olympic committees. The new move by the 84-year-old Brundage, who has proclaimed an all-out effort to keep the Games "clean, pure, and honest," could produce a spectacular showdown right at the opening of the Winter Olympics.

This would be the first opportunity to take any action because the International Olympic Committee does not meet until then.

Anderson Upsets Newcombe

MELBOURNE, Dec. 31 (Reuters).—Mal Anderson, 36, closed out 1971 with one of the biggest tennis upsets of the year as he beat Wimbledon champion John Newcombe in the quarter-final of the Australian Open championships here today.

Anderson, who has played little competitive tennis during the last two years, survived a grueling five-setter played in rain and hail to defeat his fellow-Australian, 2-6, 6-3, 6-4, 3-6, 9-7.

Today's victory probably assured Anderson of a spot on the Davis Cup team—which he has been aiming at as part of his comeback campaign into international tennis.

Anderson now will meet the Russian Alex Metreveli, who today beat Australian Davis Cup member John Cooper, 6-7, 6-2, 6-3, 6-4.

Newcombe, 27 and the top seed here, failed once more in his bid to win an Australian championship, one of the few major titles he has not won. Anderson has never won the title either.

Their match lasted 3 hours 40 minutes, including a 12-minute break in the third set because of rain, with the score at 5-4 in Anderson's favor, and another hour's break because of rain and hail in the final set, with Anderson leading 8-7.

College, Pro Grid Line

COLLEGE Grid Line
Friday
Favorites Pa. Underdogs
Georgia Gator Bowl 11 North Carolina
Colorado Astro-Bluebonnet 4 Houston
West Shrine 3 East
Saturday
Nebraska Sugar Bowl 11 Auburn
Oklahoma Orange Bowl 6 Alabama
Texas Cotton Bowl 7 Penn State
Pro Grid Line
Friday
Dallas 7 San Francisco
Miami 2 Baltimore
Home team.

SEATTLE, Dec. 31 (UPI).—The Los Angeles Lakers, hitting on 20 of 26 shots from the field in the final quarter, defeated the Seattle Super-Sonics, 122-108, last night for their 30th straight National Basketball Association victory before 13,106 fans.

Baltimore 110, New York 102 (Marin 23, Clark 24, Fraser 20, Johnson 20, Monroe 21).
Golden State 128, Detroit 122 (Thurmond 41, Mullins 22, Elgin 20, Walker 20).
Chicago 117, Portland 92 (Van Lier 24, Love 21, Wicks 23, Pettis 17).
Boston 129, Atlanta 125 (Hayes 42, Lantz 20, Hudson 22, Adams 19). Rudy Tomjanovich 23 in each half.
Phoenix 122, Buffalo 102 (Bills, Van Arsdale, Combs 31; Russell 25, O'neal 20, Eastman 18). The Suns hit on 40-of-48 free throws.
Los Angeles 125, Seattle 108 (McGinnis 34, West 22, Hayward 24, Smith 25).

ABA Results
Thursday's Games
Virginia 124, Carolina 110 (Erving 22, C. Scott 21, McDaniel 25, Lohman 27). Julius Erving also grabs 22 rebounds.
Kentucky 111, Floridians 92 (Gard 42, Chisner 25, Jones 18, Pring 17). Dean Keel scores 21 in each half.
Utah 103, Denver 82 (Bobby 24, Wise 21, Simpson 22, Brown 16).
Dallas 105, Memphis 92 (B. Jones 25, Freeman 17, Neumann 23, Laddner 22).

30th Straight
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who had refused to attend the playing of the national anthem during the semifinals, changed their tune and stood at attention for the playing of the anthem before the final game.

Once-beaten Missouri won its first Big Eight Conference pre-season championship since 1964, trimming Kansas State, 67-58, for its 10th victory. Sophomore Al Sherman paced the Tigers with 21 points.

Charlie Mitchell pumped in 33 points, boosting Eastern Kentucky to an 83-73 triumph over Oklahoma City and the All-College title. Undefeated and unranked Duquesne captured the Steel Bowl, routing Pittsburgh, 87-67, behind sophomore Lionel Billings' 35 points. It was the Dukes' eighth victory.

Art Buchwald

Somebody Said It

WASHINGTON—The year 1971 produced its share of losers. But worse than losing is being responsible for someone else's losing. Aren't you glad you weren't the person who said to Gen. Yahya Khan, president of Pakistan: "My advice, Mr. President, is to arrest Sheikh Mujibur and teach the East Pakistanis a lesson?"

To a magazine editor: "Hey, they're looking for an editor at Look and will pay twice the salary."



Buchwald

Export Ban on 'Important' Art Sought in U.K.

LONDON, Dec. 31 (AP)—Government experts, worried about the loss of painting masterpieces to foreign buyers, want to ban exports of art considered to be important to Britain.

In its 1970-71 report, the Reviewing Committee on the Export of Works of Art urged the government to apply the ban to paintings worth \$25,000 or more which the committee considered to be of national importance.

Other measures urged by the committee:

- Tax concessions for anyone giving money or works of art to a public collection.
- Tax on the sale of a work of art to be paid by the nation acquiring the work.
- An annual grant to the committee of more than \$250,000 to enable it to save more works of art from export. The committee's present grant is \$150,000.

The committee said that efforts to prevent works of art from being exported had proved less effective over the past five years. With the present high prices being offered for important paintings the expert said there was a real danger of the existing export control system breaking down.

The Department of Trade and Industry currently can delay issue of an export license for an important work of art so that it can be bought for the nation either with government funds or by public subscription.

"The Death of Actaeon" by the Venetian painter, Titian, won a year's reprieve after it was bought last June by American millionaire J. Paul Getty for \$1,680,000.

The government guaranteed to provide half the price if the public subscribed the remainder. The committee said it would be "a major disaster" if the money could not be raised.

To Chiang Kai-shek: "Generalissimo, this will make you laugh. Somebody started a wild rumor that Nixon is going to visit Peking."

To President Nixon: "My advice, Mr. President, is to sail the Enterprise into the Bay of Bengal. It will show the Indians we mean business."

To Premier Sato of Japan: "I have it on highest authority that President Nixon will reject a surcharge on foreign imports."

To Sen. Fred Harris: "You announce for President, and we'll get you the money."

To Larry O'Brien, chairman of the Democratic party: "Don't worry about the deficit. Congress will pass a bill which will give us \$20 million."

To Judge Mildred Lillie of Los Angeles: "President Nixon is going to nominate you to the Supreme Court, and since you're a woman there is no way the American Bar Association can prevent it."

To a housewife: "We're having a special on Bon Vivant vichyssoise today, Mrs. Smith."

To Lin Piao: "Mao Tse-tung has to go, and you're the man who can do it."

To Sen. Edmund Muskie: "Why don't you level with them and tell them you don't think it's possible a black could become vice-president of the United States?"

To Sen. Aubrey Daniel 3d, president of the L.A. Colley case: "I'm sorry, Captain. The President is too busy to talk to you. Why don't you write him a letter?"

To Henry Kissinger: "Henry, I'd like you to meet a Hollywood starlet who hates publicity."

To George Meany: "Forget it, George. The President wouldn't dare show up at an AFL-CIO convention in Miami."

To Aristotle Onassis: "The marriage contract is in a safe place where no one can find it."

To the president of the Rand Corp.: "Are you kidding? Daniel Ellsberg is the most discreet person who ever worked here."

To Secretary of Defense Laird: "CBS wants to do a documentary on the Pentagon, and I okayed it because I think it will help our image."

To Mayor John Lindsay: "How can the Knapp commission investigation of the New York City police hurt you?"

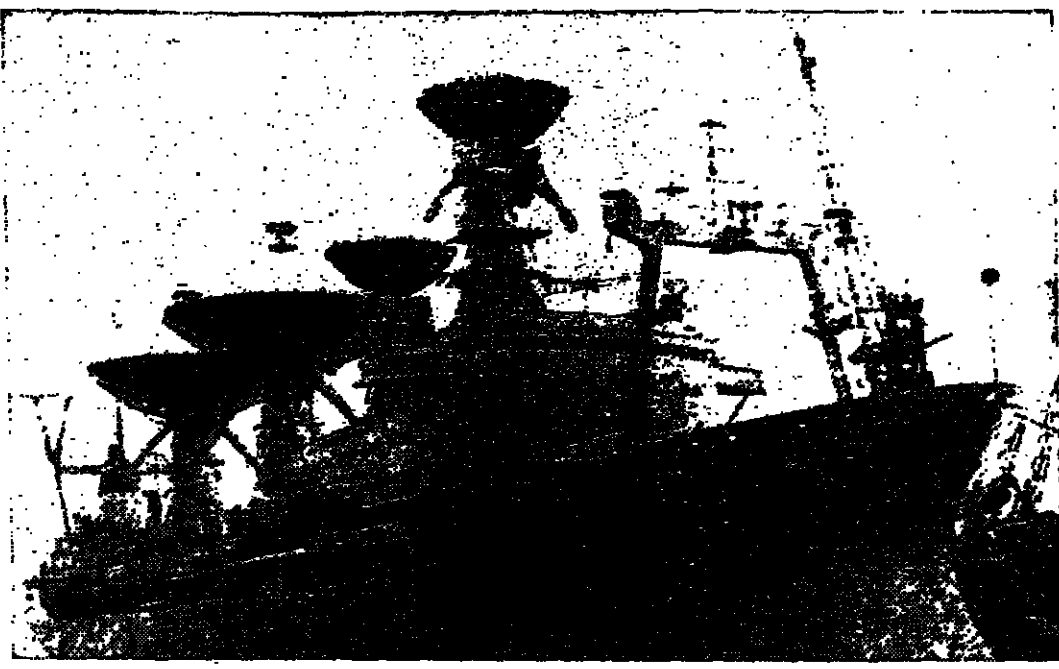
To Ambassador George Bush in the United Nations: "Don't worry, Mr. Ambassador. You can tell the President we have the votes to keep Taiwan in the U.N."

To a waitress in a fish restaurant: "How is the swordfish today?"

To the American people: "There will never be wage and price controls as long as I'm President of the United States."

In Memory Of a Cosmonaut

This new Soviet science ship, named after the late Yuri Gagarin, first in space, will be in constant communication with the Soviet space center wherever the 45,000-ton vessel may be. It is equipped to alter trajectories of space apparatus, controlling their parameters and communicating with cosmonauts. It will also carry out projects involving lunar stations and Mars satellites.



If You Think Last Year Was Bad...

PARIS (AP)—It's time once again to get out the old crystal typewriter and, cribbing madly from French astrologers, to let you know whether your New Year's Day headache will persist all through 1972.

The answer is unfortunately yes. The coming year will be one of chaos, Mme. Soleil says.

Mme. Soleil, the biggest star of French astrology, is also known for her ability to soothe, so she adds that if 1972 will be a year of change, much of the change will be for the better: the Common Market will finally get going and younger men in the 30-35 age group will unseat their elders in executive positions. However, all world currencies will have problems in 1972.

But take heart. Another astrologer, Paul Colombet, says that 1972 will be a good year, for France at least—all this despite his predictions of low morale, drug, economic and student problems and postal strikes in June. Mr. Colombet's cheeriest prediction is that there will be good weather in August, but as for all other destinations, he says that there will also be drawings and stomachaches.

Sometimes the stars clash. Mr. Colombet says that March 10 and the days following will be swell for everyone, while astrologer Dan Martin, who has a stand amid the housewares in the basement of the Samaritaine department store, says that on March 10 everyone will be nervous, impatient and incapable of understanding anyone else.

As usual the astrologers predict that Brigitte Bardot will find a new lover and that Queen Elizabeth II faces problems. The United States will have race problems and, says astrologer Jean Valud, "It is possible that the White House may commit a serious error concerning the problem of Southeast Asia." In other words, in 1972 things are what they used to be.

If this year's predictions sound much like last year's and the year before's, they are for the most part delivered by the same old

seers. The monthly magazine "Astres" carries an ad for a bearded chap who bills himself as the youngest astrologer in France, but for the most part the old photos and urgent slogans ("Her extraordinary predictions," "The Star of the stars," "Supervising revelations," "The most famous astrologer of Lyon," "Favorite of le Tout Paris," "Favorite of several American millionaires") are all too familiar.

Still, among the oldies one may be permitted to have a few favorites: Monsieur H. Erreza, "who made Rosalind lose 44 kilos" (who on earth is Rosalind Dubois?), and the romantic Corinne, whose phone makes her look like one of those three-named

Mary Blume

lady novelists of the 20s and who summarizes her life story as follows:

"Beautiful, heiress of a leading French family, she received in a fashionable boarding school the education traditional in her family: music, dance, painting, literature and foreign languages. Her looks, her breeding, her dowry made her the ideal match for a well-born suitor. A great wedding, then total disaster, lost abandoned, ruined, she reached the depths of despair. Taken on a trip around the world by charitable acquaintances, she found salvation on a small Polynesian island. An old sorcerer taught her his secrets and freed her from the shyness that had marred her youth. Since then Corinne, transformed, never separates herself from her precious talisman and with it she wants to help those who, shy, unhappy, betrayed, misunderstood, envy the paradise of the Tahitians, the happiest people on earth. Many are those who owe to her their success in passing exams, getting their driver's license and winning the lottery and loterie nationale."

If Corinne has her feet firmly on the ground, the one airy, or perhaps windy, astrological novelty this season is "Le Retour

des Astrologues," a dead serious sociological study on the revival of astrology which the weekly magazine Le Nouvel Observateur has published as the third book in a series that started with a study of abortion and a work by John Kenneth Galbraith on the crisis in the industrial society.

In this team study of homo horoscopicus, the authors note that astrology has been making a comeback since about 1930. A prominent lawyer pleads differently according to whether the judge is Pious or Leo, a judge considers a prisoner's sign in deciding whether he is likely to return to crime, a doctor has an astrologer study his patients' horoscopes and pays him a monthly fee.

"We have been informed several times," the authors state, "that for the Apollo program NASA secretly employs astrologers to study the astronauts and their missions."

The big period of modern mass astrology came, say the authors, in 1970 with the appearance of the Astroflash system of astrology by computer and of Madame Soleil, who started broadcasting on Europe No. 1 with enormous success in September, 1970.

Mme. Soleil is the "poor man's astrologer" so whom practical socio-economic questions are addressed, such as "Should I sell my shop?" Astroflash is for the middle classes who are less interested in the future than in themselves ("You are kindly, sincere, generous to a fault"). They represent the two leading tendencies in today's mass astrology.

The book is, of course, much more complicated than this resumé suggests, and is fashionably full of such modern French terms as *le marketing*, *le business game*, *le decision maker*, *une human relation* and *le home*.

One of the authors contributed an earlier study on the same themes to Le Nouvel Observateur magazine and it awakened a lot of interest and asked him a lot of readers' letters. Most of them, he admits with chagrin, simply wanted the address of Mme. Soleil.

PEOPLE: Disc Jockey Passes Out Drinking on the Job

A Louisville, Ky., disc jockey, Gary Burbank, passed out on the job Thursday after downing three-quarters of a fifth of whiskey during a 2 1/2-hour radio broadcast. The 29-year-old disc jockey at station WAKY said he wanted to demonstrate the effects of alcohol as a warning to listeners to limit their drinking during the new year's holiday. Formal before leaving the air Burbank muttered, "I'm smashed," and told technicians to "take over." "I think I'm going to pass out," Burbank was given breathalyzer tests throughout the broadcast. The last reading before he passed out showed a blood alcohol content of 14 percent. Kentucky law holds any person intoxicated on a reading of .10. The station said it received a deluge of telephone calls commenting on the broadcast, most of them favorable. But it said it received a few calls from local bars "asking Gary to come in for a last drink."



MOTHER AND CHILD—Mrs. Pierre Elliott Trudeau, holding Justin Pierre, born Christmas Day. The child is the first born to an incumbent Canadian prime minister since 1887.

There were no excuses for drunken driving in Ankara on New Year's Eve. The city police offered to provide an officer to drive home any revelers who feel they can't make it under their own steam.

Antonio Battista, president of the Italian wizards association, has predicted that the Soviet Union would land a man on the moon in 1972. Battista and other area wizards made their predictions for the new year's holiday. "Great steps forward will be made in the astronautical field," Battista declared. "The United States will intensify its efforts toward reaching Mars and the Soviets, besides landing their first men on the moon, will dazzle the whole world with an exceptional scientific feat. Also in science, notable progress will be made in the fight against cancer."

On the negative side, Battista foresees "strong tensions between the United States and China and between India and Pakistan. Another wizard, Nino Pecorelli, predicted a series of volcanic eruptions and "tidal waves with terrifying consequences." On Dec. 5, before presidential elections in parliament began, Pecorelli predicted that Sen. Giovanni Leone would emerge as the new president, which he did.

Mike Walker, who weighs 900 pounds and claims to be the fattest man in America, was described as in "quite satisfactory" condition in his caravan home after becoming seriously ill on Tuesday in Houston. Walker, 37, who blames his weight on drug abuse, has not stood up or walked for the past three years. The trailer in which he lives as an exhibit illustrating drug abuse was towed from the parking lot of Ben Taub Hospital to the

Beitend cheer from Spiro Agnew, as disclosed by the New York Times, is a recent Life Insurance Company meeting in New York, is on its way to, among others, President Nixon ("A complete history of China"), Chairman Mao ("A complete history of the National Football League"), Ralph Nader ("A secret report from the Rader demonstrating that the human foot is unsafe to walk on") and UN Ambassador George Bush ("To entertain all our friends at the United Nations—a two-place dinner setting...").

"I bet my boy friend that Rip Torn is not the real name of the actor. What is his actual name?" H.A. asked Detroit Magazine. Replied the magazine: "His real name is Rip Torn, Jr.—shortened for the screen. Try these Hollywood names on your friend: Isur Danielovitch (Kirk Douglas), Tula Ellice Finkles (Cyd Charisse), Emma Motzo (Elizabeth Scott), Zelma Hedrick (Kathryn Grayson), Marion Morrison (John Wayne). And if he gets past these, stump him with Peggy Middleton (Yvonne De Carlo) and Alfie Jones (Yul Brynner)."

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